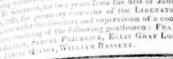
THE LIBERATOR: ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

Henry W. Williams, General Agent: all remittances are to be made, and

RMS - \$2.50 per annum, payable in adx months. nd at the aspiration was a meaning and communications must be post pain searers making less than a square will a times for 75 cts.: one square for \$100. Mr. Issue Ksarr, the late publisher. THE OF the LIBERATOR enpervision of a comof the following gentlemen: FRAS-CEL PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LOR-LEY, WILLIAM BASSETT.



WI. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. vol. XI.--NO. 30.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Wilmington Loco Foco. their creed. That a portion of the democratic par Modern Abolition. per we made a promise to give our We are opposed to slaveaw that because we oppose slavery, we e abelitionism, which means some-apposition to slavery. In the preswe cannot expect to escape the hosof the contending parties. If by chance a portion of Jefferson's Notes, the cry of If on the other hand A We must positively and un-Bafore modern aboli-South on the question of slave-"moral and political evil" was with 'theft and robbery,' a Their batred towards ab ipologize for that very slave-demned, and their sympathy erred to the master. Emansferred to the master. v extending its domain; added to its triumphal car: yed, and although now we have the cause of liberty is again on alition 'lay not the flattering that they have any 'part or lot funticism has constructed in its liquists freed one State 2 or contending during a campaign referable.-that which pro

or that which will make no sent moment, and which me in vain bombast, without gain al process, or to contend for its til the time has expired withis a conspicuous point of their characthey are thieves! they say that slavece stolen properast acknowledge that the receiver of owing them to be such) is as bad as e, as a body they are almost uni-theft, and as good citizens, and al laws, they should deliver themlaws; submit to their execution; era in prison, where we hope they may h receneration from fanatcism to pick the mote out of their brother's into the world a race of honest mer soing slavery unprejudiced as it exists and disdain the idea of encouraging eigner from a land of slaves, to as s at home, then come and ask the like iarrison, without feeling his blood rough his veins, at the foreign insoin tolerated and applauded, at the abuse rated names of Washington and Jefferson creant, who under the same portion rica to refuse him that liberty which that land which protects uffers him to stand as a monument th which foreign interference may be ungodly slaveholding Republic. Yet oned by this same W. L. Gared by hun on his return to England,

in a langer hold communion with our un-ablicans,' be regarded with suspicion as f an opportunity would offer) would " 'Fight against inkered country with the spleen of all under fiends!

. test slavery, but we love our country! and

abhorrance, the American who would land to defame her; and for one dark free institutions, to proclaim her to the 'home of tyranny and oppression.' re could be said, but we deem this suffian outline of that fanatisism yelept which is thought by many to be only an it is slavery, on which ground we profess We stand upon the ground of universal connected with the fanaticism of abolition, usersical foolery of Whigism.

ives, there to assist in slandering his na-lt is useless to say that Garrison is no

he has acknowledged, but have we not

spect that he is a traitor? Should not

thanks God that his coun-

dominate in republican America? It is a significant

General Association.

giving it the go-by, and warm but respectful addres-

ses were made by several members. The subject was first committed to a committee of three, of which

was first committed to a committee of three, of which Dr. Osgood, of this town, was appointed Chairman,

who declined serving. Dr. Emerson was then an

pointed, and after a short recess the committee re-ported that no action on the subject was deemed ex-

pedient in addition to the former action of the Asso-

by Rev. Mr. Prime of New York and others. The

From the Morning Star.

Troubled at their own works,

It were well if their sorrow was that which work-

newspapers of last week will explain our allusion:

appointed as a committee for that purpose.

iding the appointment of a committee to correspond with some of the Ecclesiastical bodies of the

finally prevail.

From the same paper.

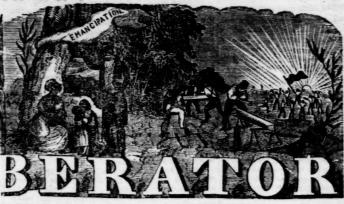
Liberty and Slavery. as has been taken by the editor of the Precunan, to prove that we advocate i modern abolition. This is true, as eacy of universal liberty to the whole coincides with abolitionism; but no line is drawn. The Freeman is cause of universal liberty. Does he avery) is something new? or that it him and his fellow-laborers? Is it in the Declaration of Independence? of the United States; and each State? Has it not been pro-

not opposition to negro slavery been a in the creed of democracy? of true access? It has! That some of the raded from the doctrines of the stle of Democracy' is true: that intrigues of the enemy) have rary defeat of the party is also true : man cannot subscribe to the creed of s, nor unite with their wild fais a friend to slavery, is not true. Then a that we differ? In the first place, it is bby, and push forward with filong fury, regardless of whether tighten his chains. With a is they denounce those who see not as mobbers and thieves; 'with their bodies and thieves;' with their bodies and thieves;' with the produce it affect, they denounce Washington and bed effortery, charge all who do not allow the properties at the law, because they suffer the blackened walls to remain a monument of the villainy of the prosecutors! Ah, the Philadelphians could tolerate the sight of the red flames enveloping the fair structure, (and some of them described it as a beautiful sight,) but those dilapidated ruins, so eloquent of the infamy of the incendiary city carrying the same against the democratic parable number of the Froeman alluded to, again reiterated, that it has in time tricerated, that it has in time tricerated, that it has in time such would not, with you, say Jeffer the sight. This is infatuation—such marks the swift tendency of such a people to destruction.

Where is the Schoolmaster? There are 38,062 white persons in Louisiana who are unable to read. see not as



stigmatize with the opprobrious title of pro-slaveite, all persons who refused to sanction every particle of



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1841.

SELECTIONS

The Commerce of British India.

their creed. That a portion of the democratic party (within the last four years) have deserved that title, is true; but even this falling off was caused by ultra abolition. 'One extreme begets another.'

Their hate of abolition (for abolition in its modern Britain with the East India Company's possessiens, The present condition of the commerce of Great Their hate of abolition (for abolition in its modern acceptation means something more than a hate of slavery,) begot a spirit of sympathy for the slaveholder, and instead of public opinion being in a 'convalescent state under the remedial treatment of abolitionism,' it is retrograding under the withering influence of functions. Twenty years since, a slaveholder could not, in many places, safely attempt the recovery of his slave. Now, that very mobwhich then rescued the slave, would assist in his recover, yet because a democratic paper advocates that democracy which is coeval with the party, in opposition to a few 'dough-faced' democrats, the offspring of abolition, it is halled as an 'encouraging indication of the convalescent state of public opinion.' No, Mr. Freeman, we advocate nothing opinion. No, Mr. Freeman, we advocate nothing new. This is and has been the doctrine of democracy, before the 'remedial treatment of abolitionism' ton. Rice is also another article of increasing contract, before the 'remedial treatment of abolitionism' ton. racy, before the 'remedial treatment of abolitionism' was known, and in no other particular are we proselytes to your creed. We also differ with respect to the 'cord of caste.' We go for universal freedom, for giving every man the protection of equal laws. You vainly attempt to force the lowest, to an equality with the highest of the five castes of mankind, which but retards the cause of emancipation, while the colored freeman is not benefitted thereby. Phrenology has established the disparity of the different eastes of the human race on too firm a

Phrenology has established the disparity of the different castes of the human race on too firm a foundation for abolitionism to overthrow, a union between which is naturally abhorrent and repugnant to the human heart; which abhorrence can never be removed; and while this natural repugnance exists, the superior caste will bear the palm. How often have we seen a negro taken when an infant into the human have of a respectable farmer, brought up. into the house of a respectable farmer, brought up for her artizans and laborers; and most of all she as his own child, eat at the same table, and in fact to be wholly ignorant of the degradation of his race; and fabrics, which she can produce cheaper than to be wholly ignorant of the degradation of his race; yet as soon is he leaves his guardian's roof, (as instinctively or a crow that has been hatched and brought up by a barn hen, will, upon leaving her, seek his kindred crows.) will he seek companionship with his fellows, and be a negro still! This perhaps will be styled pro-slavery doctrine, for the utterance of which we have been frequently assailed with all the abusive epithets of the abolition vocabulary. We advocate their freedom, their right to ourselves to equal laws, and the white man asks no more. In no clime, in no part of the world can you place the white man—in the desert of Arabia, or the wilderness of America, give him but his free-

or the wilderness of America, give him but his free-British India comprises a tract of or the wilderness of America, give him but his freedom, and he will convert the dreary wilderness into a blooming garden. But for the negro something more must be done. Your African schools, your African his, and your African that, created in vain, exclusively for his benefit, by the white man, prove that he has not within himself, either the energy or the convergence and not have a sufficient to the his new within himself, either the energy or the convergence and not have a sufficient to the his new within himself, either the energy or the convergence and not have a sufficient to the his new within himself, either the energy or the convergence and not have the sufficient to the convergence and the convergence are convergence and the convergence and the convergence and the convergence are convergence and the convergence are convergence and the convergence and the convergence are convergence and the convergence that he his not, within himself, either the energy or the talent to ameliorate his race. It may be asked, what are we to do with them? This will be for fu to operate, are the reasons of the small proportion of ture philanthropists and legislators to decide. The five original castes of mankind are by an irrevocable pete with the same materials from our slave States, law of nature separate and distinct races; and any in the English market; and not from the want of a two of these castes consorting together is a viola-tion of her laws; and only when the weak are by

the strong forced from their native land is it known. | bor. Montgomery Martin says, in his history of the The European race and the aborigines of our coun-The European race and the aborigines of our country, though living neighbors for centuries, have and will remain forever distinct. We know there are exceptions. Yet, notwithstanding these exceptions are rich to overflowing with every product of vegetable life, which an all-wise and ever benificent exceptions. Tet, notwinstanding these exceptions were without dishonor, notwithstanding some of our greatest men were the offspring of these exceptions, and notwithstanding they prided themselves on their descent from the race of Powhattan, the example is not followed; the races are, and will remain distinct. What are we to do with them. That a receive preferring liberty should evaluate the producing control of the producing control of the producing control of the producing control of the providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could bestow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could be stow, to gratify the sight, and control to the happiness of his creatures. Providence could be stow, to gratify the sight, and control to gratify the sight, and contr main distinct. What are we to do with them? That a people professing liberty should enslave them, is wrong. To force them to a foreign land cannot be done until we establish a despotism and then, is wrong. To force them to a foreign tand cannot be done until we establish a despotism, and to remain with them in social equality is abhorrent to the first principles of our nature. What is to be done with them, must be left to the inscrutable wisdom of Him, who, in his all-wise providence, will decide whether he will visit us as a nation, with the people whether he will visit us as a nation, with the people of foreign them from their native land, by the third and fourth generation, in his own times adjust the hearts of the people, so as to produce a ly adapted for its culture, particularly Malwa, and total and peaceable separation. We stand upon the ground proclaimed in our first number; and the by Dr. Wallach was pronounced by competent by Dr. Wallach was pronounced by competent time is fast approaching, when the question must be met. In vain may we seek to evade it; the quesidges to be equal to the best from America. met. In vain may we seek to evade it; the question must be answered. Is liberty or slavery to prequantity grown in India is enormous; every class, high and low, use it, and if the duty on it were redominate in republican America? It is a simple question. A friend to liberty is a foe to slavery, and a friend to slavery a foe to liberty. This is a question wholly unconnected with the wild farago of modern abolition, and one in which parties must centre, and decide whether liberty or slavery is to finally prevail. duced in England, the different soils in India would afford an infinite variety of that fascinating weed for the British market. Very rich lands produce about 160 lbs. per acre of green leaf; excellent Havana tobacco is grown in Guzerat, Boglinpoor, Bunblecund, &c.; and some from the Irawaddy territories has been reported by the brokers in London, as equal to the best American. The want of proper attention in the curing has been a great obstacle to its arriving in a marketable state in England, after a long East India voyage. Experiments are now mak-The General Association of Massachusetts met at st India voyage. Experiments are now mak-Westfield, on the 22d of June, and was composed of

ing at Bombay in the curing process.

'The sugar-cane is cultivated in every part of Iunearly 50 delegates, including representatives from other States. Rev. Dr. Robbins was chosen Modera-tor, and Rev. Messrs. Towne and Sessions, Scribes. yle, but the quality has hitherto been oor: lately however a manufactory has been estab The subject of slavery (says the Springfield Gaished in Burdiwan; a new mine opened in the Burzette) was introduced, and excited some discussion. A majority of the body were evidently in favor of diwan coal formation, and very superior specimens of sugar sent home.' 'Sugar,' Martin states, 'may be cultivated in India in sufficient quantities to sup be cultivated in India in summered quantity ply the whole world; its production at present is immense, as it forms an ingredient in almost every article of food or drink used by the Hindoos; and where the manufacture is attended to, the grain is arge and as handsome as that from Demerara. The oil and climate of the three presidencies are pecu-iarly suited to the production of this essential nour-This report was attacked by Rev. Mr. Ses-r. Osgood and several others, and vindicated ishment to man. The small quantity of sugar which British India now (1834) sends to England, notwithreport was finally recommitted, and Dr. Emerson having obtained leave of absence, Dr. Osgood was standing that in the former country (India) it is exeeded only by rice in consumption, is 76,613 cwts. If, says a writer in the Wexford Independent, we lf,' says a writer in the again appointed Chairman, and consented to serve. A report was subsequently made and adopted recdo thorough justice to India, we could draw from these vast and favored regions the product of free these vast and favored regions the product of free cultivation, with the blessing and full requital of the ndian laborer-more than twice the const Messrs. Clark, Durfee and Sessions were all the sugar we import, and more than all the cot-ton sent to us from the slave States of North Amer-A committee was appointed, to report on the subica.' 'The valley of the Ganges,' says Secretary Trevellyan, 'is a tract of alluvial country, of extrardinary fertility, about 1000 miles long, and 150 to 300 miles broad, and is capable of producing suffi-cient sugar for the consumption of the whole world.' This valley is densely populated, and might be given up entirely to the growth of sugar, indigo, to-bacco, cotton, and other valuable productions, get-ting its gain and warrising these eth repentance, not to be repentec of. But it is not. It is that which worketh farther wrath, taking vening its grain and provisions from the neighboring geance on the wronged for the wrong already per-petrated. The following item which we meet in the provinces. To prove that the assertions of these have a good foundation, we have only to look into the government tables, and we shall see, that the importation of sugar from India has almost trebled since 1831. A late number (Nov. 1840) of the Calcutta Friend of India' states' that the cultivation of sugar from a dispringly since the duties resulted and the states of the state 'A suit was brought on Friday against Samuel Webb for maintaining a nuisance by keeping the walls of Pennsylvania hall standing. Thus, the Philadelphians burn the beautiful build- 'gar has extended amazingly since the duties wer ing erected as a temple of Liberty, and then sue the ing erected as a temple of Liberty, and then sue the equalized in 1836; sugar meets the eye every when proprietors at the law, because they suffer the black-in Calcutta, and were it not for the scarcity of ship-

from the new and extensive cultivation going on In 1831, the imports of Indian cotton into England

pete with India in the production of this valuable title is also able to compete in price with many staple, when she receives from England her full measure of justice and good government? and the people of that country are disposed to give them to her, which is evidenced by the interest taken in the subject, in and out of Parliament this year, and ing that we excel them in quality in the European

of the subject; and to ask themselves the question, whether slave labor, at 31 cents a day, (three slaves doing the work of an a formula day, (three slaves doing the work of an a formula day, and other writers,) we should stand but a poor chance now.

The valleys of the Ganges, Irawaddy, and other days are the control of the control o doing the work of one freeman—a common proverblasse countries,) with all its concomitant evils and vexations, is equal to free labor in the East Indies at 12 cents a day; a large energle of labor and the rice, so extensively cultivated in India, depends at 12 cents a day; a large energle of labor and the rice, so extensively cultivated in India, depends at 12 cents a day; a large energle of labor and the rice, so extensively cultivated in India, depends at 12 cents a day; a large energle of labor and the rice, so extensively cultivated in India, depends and the rice and vexations, is equal to free labor in the East Indies at 12 cents a day; a large supply of labor, and any quantity of unoccupied land for the purpose; and with a government and wealthy company ready to second them, having only one great impediment in the way—the greater distance of transportation. the way—the greater distance of transportation. The whole people of the United States are interest-in length. ed in this subject, and it should be, alike by all, one

As to the capability of production, Montgomery

an annual; or in the picking and cleaning of it for export. The Decca cotton is unequalled; and the 'sea island cotton,' from Saugur island, near Cal-'sea island cotton,' from Saugur island, near Calcutta, 'promises to be a valuable article of export.'
And in another place, he says, 'the Indian government have, of late years, made several attempts for the extensive introduction of the cotton plant into Guzerat, near the Persian gulf, which seems well adapted for the culture.' Royle says, 'the best of cotton is procured from the coast of Corona ndel.'

The natural integral payingtion' states another repeat markets are Brown 'The natural internal navigation,' states another writer, in 1829, 'is most extensive. There are vast tracts of land so near the Hooghly, Ganges, and other large navigable rivers, that without the delay of making roads the reading on the hooghly. Caler large navigable rivers, that without the delay of making roads, the produce can be brought to Calcutta at the moderate cost of transportation, of from 5 to 10 shillings a ton. The presidencies of Madras and Bombay likewise contain land capable of growing cotton to an illimitable extent.' You consume, said Gladstone, in Parliament, in 1838, '318 millions of ibs. of cotton, which proceed from slave labor, and only 45 millions of ibs. which proceed from free labor; and that, too, while you have the means in India, at a very little expense, of obtaining all you require from free labor.' 'Under a juster government,' says a writer of 1840, 'we might make ourselves independent of the great product of the United require from free labor.' 'Under a juster government,' says a writer of 1840, 'we might make ourselves independent of the great product of the United States; and low as the price of upland cotton now is, (6d.) we might bring it down to 3d. a lb.' 'It is all 1835, 66,000 bags of cleaned East India were imported to be denied,' says F. C. Brown, of Tellichery, (E. I.) in 1838, 'that the natives of India can produce sugar, cotton, tobacco, and coffee, in the proportion of millions to hundreds. It is admitted that they ask no more than to be suffered to produce these commodities; had they, been so suffered 50 years ago, it is demonstrably certain, that not a negros slave would now exist, either in the West Indias or America; for he could not be profitable to penalty of forcing them from their native land, by visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation, in his own time, limit the heres of the fathers upon the children to the largest quantities into England; the cotton is indigenous to India: many provinces seem penaltar. let of his, 'he has received information recently is produced in almost every part of India: and with from India, that individuals are hiring large tracts of land of the East India Company, principally for the cultivation of cotton. One person has taken 60,-000 acres at his own risk, and expects to employ 100, lately, and we now find it one of the most saleable 000 people more than at present. We are all aware, varieties in the English market. In 1834, nearly too, that the East India Company have latterly been taking much pains to procure the best seeds from America. 'Cotton is as fine in Rajapotanah as any in a very thriving condition; waste lands were be-America. *Cotton is as fine in Rajapotanah as any maker in India,' says a late writer, (1841;) and again, 'another part of the same province (Mewar) produces all kinds of grain, cotton, sugar, &c.' Rangoon, at the mouth of the great river Irawaddy, 'ships large quantities of raw cotton, of superior quality, to Calcutta, and other places, which is used in the fabrication of the finest muslins.' This part of India is Myer's Mercantile Gazette, of 5th April, 1844, we

ket. A Bombay newspaper of 1839 remarks, 'we of foreign East India coffee.' There is no doub have shown, in a former number, that until the year when the duty is reduced as is now contemplat raw material; an Indian machine (a churka,) with ditto. In 1837, 500 casks of rum were imported from

rived, and applied for 1000 acres of land, in the Tinnevelly district, to make a commencement.

But as we came to figures in our sugar statement, we will now give a similar view respecting cotton. Se cretary Woodbury says, that the production of cot ton, in India, in 1791, was 150 millions of pounds. Now what are the conclusions which are forced upon us by the consideration of these facts? I think it is amply proved by all modern writers on India—1st, That she is amply capable of productions and a large surplus goes to the supply of China, and a large surplus goes to the gland, we learn from the same report to Congress. rived, and applied for 1000 acres of land, in Tinnevelly district, to make a commencement.

from the new and extensive cultivation going on there, of sugar, cotton, &c.'

But to come to figures. We learn from the Custom House returns, that in 1831 the exports of sugar from India to England were about 60,000 cwts.—in 1836, 152,163 cwts.—in 1839, 519,126 cwts.—and in 1840, nearly 600,000 cwts. In the Gazette prices, towards the end of the first quarter of 1841 we find that the increased quantity of Indian sugar in the London market, brought the price down 10s. on the cwt. In the year 1834, the price was 61s. to 66s., and in 1840, 56s. to 57s., some qualities selling as bigh as the best West India. In 1835 there were 35,000 boxes and bags important article, and in 1839, 92,000 of the same packages.

The next and most important article, and one that enters more into competition with our slave produce than any other, is cotton—and here we come to a question of most serious and grave importance. Shall we or shall we not be able to compete with India in the production of this valuable staple, when she receives from England her full the competition was received from England the standard the extension of American cotton.

In 1831, the imports of Indian cotton into England were 75,627 bales; in 1835, 116,153 bales; and in 1840, see, in the first quarter of 1840, we have 216,784 bales—nearly treble in nine 1840, see and in 1840, see and in 1841, we find it were 28,611 bales; and in the same term of 1841, we find it we were come to a question of most serious and grave importance. Shall we or shall we not be able to compete with India in the production of this valuable staple, when she receives from England her full the competition much longer. The Indian article is also able to compete in price with many qualities of American cotton.

even by the members of the government itself?

That we have some real grounds for asserting that India is able to compete with us in the cultivation of cotton, and that of all qualities, the writer of this has endeavoured to show, by a few substantial facts of recent date. It is high time for the people of the South seriously to set about the investigation of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject; and to ask themselves the construction of the subject is ask themselves the construction.

in length. One valley was pointed out to him, about a mile broad and 40 miles in length, which included a mile broad and 40 miles in length, which included between 30 and 40 tanks; every intermediate square yard of the intermediate spaces being richly cultivated.' Dr. Roxburgh states, 'that he never saw or heard of an Indian farmer manuring, in the smallest degree, a rice field; yet these fields have probably, for thousands of years, continued to yield annually a large crop of rice, on an average, of 30 to 60 fold; even 80 or 100 has been known.' From these short notices which could be multiplied were it necessary. Martin says, 'cotton every where abounds, but suffi-cient care has not been bestowed on the growth, so as to render it, as in America, a triennial instead of notices, which could be multiplied, were it necessary, from many authors, we learn that India is as capable of competing with us in the cultivation of rice, as she is with cotton. Very lately the improved rice mathematical control of the control chines of Ewbank, and Lucas, and Shiel, have come

The countries which compete with us in the Eu

very similar in climate and situation to the Dalta of our Mississippi; and could supply an immense quantity of cotton of the best quality for the English mar-1830, we derived no agricultural produce whatever that the coffee from the East will keep the Brazil from the fertile plains of Berar (600 miles from the from the fertile plains of Berar (600 miles from the coast;) and supplied that district with but a single article—salt—which, owing to the almost impracticable state of the roads, was conveyed from this city on the backs of bullocks. In that year, one of the native salt merchants tried the experiment of conveying back to Bombay, upon his returning bullocks, some of the cotton which abounds in that country; the experiment was completely successful, and next year (1831, 10,000 loads were received from that one district by the same conveyance. In 1836, 90,000 loads were received from the same province; but, the paper remarks, 'the roads were so bad, that imposes an additional cost of 80 per cent. upon its limposes an additional cost of 80 per cent. upon its t imposes an additional cost of 80 per cent. upon its but also in our own country. The Bengal indigo original price. The government, however, have at length taken up the subject; and have directed surveys to be made for building the road, to cost £30,000. They have also resolved to make a road from Bombay to Agra, into the very heart of the cotton district. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the East India Company, having directed their attention particularly to this staple, express their conviction, that large supplies of cotton could be procured from British India at a moderate cost, if the cultivation and preparation were better attended to. Accordingly, the Company sent out an intelligent and capable individual to the United States; and in the fall of 1840, he returned to England, accompanied by several Americans, well acquainted with the cultivation; and bringing with them several American cotton gins, and parcels of the best kinds of seeds. The gins were set up in Liverpool, and several parcels of Indian cotton (in original price. The government, however, have at has driven the Carolina article out of the market in of the best kinds of seeds. The gins were set up in Liverpool, and several parcels of Indian cotton (in the seed) submitted to the working of the new machinery, and declared increased in price, from the operation, 1-4 to 3-8 of a penny on the pound. The result was, that while the American gins could clean 1400 lbs. a day, to the great improvement of the 1835 was 34,300 bags and boxes, and in 1839, 58,000 was material; an Ludine weeking (a church a) ditto. In 1837, 500 casks of rum were imported from raw material; an Indian machine (a churka,) with three laborers to work it, could only turn off 40 lbs. Let it he remembered, that with all this extra labor in India, they send cotton to England at the low price of from 6 to 13 cents a lb., and after paying the costs of an expensive transportation. By a late Indian mail, we learn, that these individuals had arrived, and applied for 1000 acres of land, in the 1835, 14,000 bags and bales, and in Financial William (1835, 14,000 bags and bales, and in 1835, 14,000 bags and bales, and in the first quarter.

AGENTS.

AGENTS.

MAISE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward cuthwick, Jugusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dozer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERMOST.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

MASSACHUSELTS.—Wm. E. Kimball Topsfield;—Mosses Emery, West Verber, C. Whiteley, Northern

Moses Emery, West Newbury; - C. Whipple, Newbury port; - Isaac Stearns, Mansfield; - Luther Boutell, Groton; - B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W.S. Wilder, Fitch-

Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J.Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Sulem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lonedl;—Josinh V. Murshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—Wm. Honderson, Hanver;—Isaa: A Istin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earls, Worster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centerville;—Israel Petkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunt m. [IFF For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 551.

dance of tilled and untilled land. 4th. That labor is plentiful and cheap. 5th. That there is a ver-natural disposition, which has always prevailed in England, of buying at the cheapest markets; and 6th. That there is also a growing disposition in Britain to give her Indian subjects full justice as to

government—and free trade as to commerce.

Reflection on these facts and circumstances must bring to our minds the enquiry—Will the planters of the southern States be able to stand the coming of the southern States be able to stand the coming active competition; not only as to quantity, but as to quality of material? I think it all resolves itself into one simple answer, that they who sell the cheapest of the same article, of whatever variety of merchandise, and no prohibitions in the way, will get the most custom.

I believe it can be safely asserted, that it is very

retain, that with the present costly system of slave-labor at the South, they will be unable to stand so many chances against them. If we have been able to produce the same articles better and cheaper with a rich soil and ingenious machinery, it does not stand to reason, that other countries with the same scal and to reason, that other countries with the same soil and cheaper labor, (because free,) may not take advantage of our improvements, and backed by a wealthy company, and encouraged by a powerful government, be able to defy our competition. It is not possible—it is against the very nature of our sent system.

I hope the planters of our southern States may not be afraid to be heard above their voices, in asking themselves-What are we to do? Can we meet this scarcely to be supposed change? Is it right, politic, or profitable to continue the wasteful system of slave-labor any longer? The answer of every candid man who enquires into the subject is, you cannot go on exhausting whole tracts of fertile land by this plan-moving further west every few years, and the original plantations falling back into an unclaimed wilderness, (which is the operation at the South,) without ruining yourselves, and the

ountry also. Slavery is a system so unchristian, so impolitic, Slavery is a system so unchristian, so impolitic, so dangerous to the external and the internal peace of the United States, that if we persist in it, the prosperity and the republican institutions of our beloved country, must become shattered, divided, and finally ruined. There is no danger in emancipation—there is every danger in the continuance of the present system. We know that slavery is wrong in principle—profitable only momentarily, and under very favorable circumstances of soil and climate—that it is degrading to the bondsmen, and demoralous to the external and the internal peace ted States, that if we persist in it, the that it is degrading to the bondsmen, and demoral-izing to the masters—and that it 'contains in itself the very germs of violence and confusion.'

But perhaps it will be asked by the planters—Sup-pose we do emancipate the negroes? Shall we be able with their free labor, and our time-saving ma chinery, to compete with labor in the East at 13 cents a day? I think this is satisfactorily answered by the fact, that we have at present the supplying of the largest quantity of the two main articles in which the southern States are directly concerned— cotton and tobacco; and that with our ingenuity and skill, free black labor at 25 cents a day, and a shorter distance, no American can doubt that we should be able fully to compete with India in cheapness of production. Give America full swing and an open market, and England dreads her more than any other competitor. The very reverse of this is the case at present; continuing in our present sys-tem, we shall gaze on the conflict, and tremble for

A few words, and this paper will be brought to a close. It may be supposed that if India entirely supplies Britain with the articles that we now do, she (Britain) will impoverish herself by losing so valuable a market for her manufactures as the United States now is. That there would be a loss is very certain, but it does not follow that losses are is very certain, but it does not follow that loses are always impoverishment. No, no. A glance at the truths of the case will show us the fallacy of such an idea. If England loses 17 millions of customers in America, she gains 100 millions in India. It is a fact that is not generally known, (particularly in America) that the present consumption of British manufactures in the East Indies is not more than what would amount to 13 cents a year for each individual, in the whole population! Jamaica con-sumes 20 dollars a head, Trinidad 30 dollars, Cape Colony 30 dollars, Australia 40 dollars—and India only a New-York shilling! Give justice to India in law and commerce, and how will it stand? At the moderate computation of five dollars a head, she lony 30 dollars. Aus would take to the amount of 500 millions of British manufactures annually! What an a nount to our present consumption of 50 millions of dollars!

The writer of this little pamphlet has no desire to show his country in the worst of lights, or to exult over her mistakes and errors. Far from it. It has been his aim, in collecting these few, but important facts, to endeavor to show, without excitement, and by a detail of that which cannot be contradicted, the dangerous and impolitic course the southern people are now pursuing; and which must certainly involve the whole country in confusion and loss at no distant day. It is his prayer and desire, that she will ponder on these things, and remember that it is only by the favor of the Great Jehovan, that nations exist: and that if we do not take timely warning from the example of others, we shall be as the thing that have been, and are not. Our Saviour mourne over Jerusalem and Capernaum, because they re-pented not of their misdeeds, nor received the prophets which were sent unto them. And for this ells them in one place, that their homes shall be left unto them desolate; and in another, that it would be more tolerable in the day of judgment for Tyre (which received the awful condemnation of God for dealing in the souls of men and women) than for them! We see the judgments of God in passing through Syria and Palestine to this day; and if we travel in South America, we have a more modern example of the same results, from the same and if we travel in South America, we have a modern example of the same results, from the same sinful and wicked conduct. Or, to come nearer home, we shall find in Virginia and Maryland, 'a fruitful land turned into barrenness, for the wicked ess of them that dwell therein."

ness of them that dwell therein."
Heartily desiring the substantial and solid prosperity of all classes of his countrymen, and the permanency of her democratic institutions which he
believes are based on truth and excellence, he wishes very respectfully to ask their perusal and consideration, of this attempt to lay before them that which concerns them very deeply.

12th of 4th month, 1843

12th of 4th month, 1841.

From the Christian Reflector.

Mr. Davis' Letter. Jonathan Davis, in writing home to his constituents about his observations at the North, says some very queer things. He tells the slaveholders, for their comfort, that the colored people in the northern cities are in the most pitiable condition, and argues from his term statement that the shallinging are m his own statement that the abolitionists are pocrites; for, while they weep over the slave, sy atterly neglect their colored fellow citizens of North

This the condition, he inquired, tof the poor black race, amidst spirits that are so often found looking upon the South, weeping tears of blood over slaves in a comfortable condition! You must know what was my conclusion. God deliver me from such humanity as is found among northern abolitionists."

He then goes on to console the slaveholder, and it ndoubtedly is no little consolation, by saying-

But here it is proper for us to state, that the mass of our brethren, both in Philadelphia and New-York, tre opposed to abolition, as now understood by that erm, and are for no other measure than colonization. term, and are for no other measure than colonization. This class, which constitutes a very great majority, are kind-henzied, and always take the part of the South, when they come in contact with the laws of the land, or the peace of the South. Hence they hold on to colonization. This class both in New-York and here (Boston) have treated me with a great deal of

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kindness and politeness: likey take me freely by the hand, and press me into houses and pulpits. A more kindly hearted and christian ministry I have never been amidst, nor do I believe there is one more so under the canopy of heaven.

While we do not envy our breth en hore de *cribed, the panegyric bestowed on them by this slaveholder, we take occasion, to make one or two re-

1. If Mr. Davis is right in saying that the aboli tionists are 'n small minority,' our churches ought to consider that they are sitting under a ministry to which slaveholders are under the greatest obliga

2. If the pro-slavery party are so great a major ty among us, and if they are the superlatively kind people described by Mr. D. why do they not arise in their might and in their benevolence, and relieve the poor colored people in the midst of them? Surely, the work belongs to the 'great majority' of the people. The 'squalid, ragged, cold and shivering' colored people are certainly not reduced to that condition by 'a small minority' and kept so, in spite of the benevolent and unwearied exertions of the 'kind'-'great majority.' What have this great majority attempted for the comfort, eleva-tion and improvement of the colored people, and from accomplishing which they have been kept back by the few abolitionists? Ah, they hold on to colonization—that is it. But do they contribute largely to colonization, or even try to? e they should, would the sending away from suppose they should, would the sending away from among us a part of the colored people contribute strongly to the comfort and elevation of those who would be left behind?—to say nothing of the 'grave yard' to which the colonizationists send their vic-

3. Was Mr. Davis treated unkindly by a single abolitionist, while he was at the North? Did one of them 'tar and feather' him, or throw 'stones' or 'rotten eggs' at him? Did they not treat him with every personal kindness he could sak? They did not 'press' him itto their 'pulpits' Herein lay their unkindness—their inhumanity; so that he appeals to God to save him from the humanity of northern abolitionists! Was Mr. Davis treated unkindly by a singl

Here we have a bright specimen of that slaveholding brotherhood, with whom we have been so often exhorted to keep in fellowship; and in view of it we have one solemn prayer to offer, that God will preserve us from giving encouragement countenance to men so devoid of truth, and so re gardless of his own authority over them. 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,'—but bring them to repentance.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speaking in the Church.

Abolitionists have not forgotten, and will not soon forget, the enthusiasm that prevailed when Angelina Grimke and her sister were lecturing in New-England. The force of their influence and example did more than all other causes put together, to give prominence to what is called the Woman question. The clergy were every where roused by the innovation; and women who most gladly would have avoided discussion on the subject of their own rights, were often reluctantly drawn into controversy, by their generous wish to shield those conscien

rous and intelligent strangers.

To me this 'vexed question' has ever been distasteful. Ist. Because, if I must, at the bidding of conscience, enter the arena and struggle for human rights, I prefer they should be the rights of others, rather than my own. 2d. Because I prefer, as quiet ly and unobtrusively as possible, to take my freedom without disputing about my claim to it; and this is easily done by illustrating Bonaparte's favorite maxim: 'The tools to those who can use them.'
3d. Because I have ever considered duties and rights as reverse sides of the same thing; and to me duty presents the lovelier aspect. Wherever rights are infringed, duties have been previously violated; est discharge of duties is the surest way to recover rights.

But, in common with others, I was sometime

forced from my neutrality in defence of the Grimkes. I record the following, not to throw down the gaunt let of controversy, or to sustain the argument pro or con; but simply as an amusing incident, the recol-lection of which sometimes makes me smile. What vote the American Society, or even the Executive Committee would take upon its insertion in the Standard, I know not; for I never asked them, and probably never shall

Angelina had been invited to lecture at N—

a small, and rather obscure town in the interior of Massachusetts. One day, when I returned a call from the Calvinistic clergyman of that place, he immediately entered into conversation on this point, and seemed much pleased at the prospect of hearing that distinguished southern woman and repentant slaveholder. He said all his people, whether abolitionists or not, were eager to hear her, and he pre-sumed nearly every individual of his parish would

Do you think the meeting-house will be large enough to accommodate the audience?' said I.
'The meeting-house!' he exclaimed, abruptly. Do you suppose she intends to speak in the meeting-

'I really know nothing about it; but I supposed the school-house was of course too small to contain half who wished to hear her.' He looked on the figures of the carpet for awhile.

house is too small. I wonder I did not think of that. Then looking up, he inquired, with anxious emphasis, 'Does she speak in the pulpit?'
'I believe she speaks wherever it is most conve-

nient for the audience to hear; and in many cases the pupit has been selected, as best unswering this

He paused again, before he answered, in a voice, 'I am sorry that I did not think of The lecture can be easily set aside, if you wish.

The pressure of their engagements is such, that they will doubtless be glad to be released from one.' But I wish very much to hear them : and my ple wish very much to hear them; and I think they can do a great deal of good by coming. If there were only a suitable place provided, there would be no difficulty. But I cannot overcome my religious scruples. I consider the injunction of

scripture binding upon us in all particulars; and you know St. Paul says, 'I suffer not a woman to speak in the church. You told me, did you not, that all your people would go to hear her? If the church are assem

oled in the school-house, will she not, to all intents and purposes, speak in the church? I presume you do not consider the plank and boards, which compose a building, the church?" He did not answer these questions; but replied, 'you are doubtless aware that such proceedings are

strary to the discipline of Calvinistic churches? 'I am aware of it; but I supposed you had settled that matter in your own mind, or you would not have invited Miss Grimke to address your people. However, I think it may easily be arranged by applying to the Methodist minister for the use of his meeting-house. He is in favor of anti-slavery, you know, and the discipline of his church differs from

I thank you for that suggestion, Mrs. Child. That will be just the thing. I have no doubt he and his people will both be perfectly willing to have their house used. It is common for women to speak

in the Methodist church.'
I could not forbear looking in his face with a roguish expression, as I asked, 'But what will you do with St. Paul, whose every injunction is binding upon us in all particulars?

He seemed confused; and, forbearing to continue an argument by which neither of us would have been convinced, I said, laughingly, 'Ah, Mr. you have set in motion machinery that you cannot stop. The sects called evangelical were the first agilators of the woman question.'

Pray, how do you make that out?" la the good old days, when Mrs. Hutchinson was tried as a heresiarch, synods declared that 'A few women might meet together, to pray and edify one another, yet a set assembly, where sixty or more did meet every week, and one woman took upon her the whole exercise, (in a prophetical way, by expounding the scripture and resolving questions of docing the scripture and resolving questions of noc-trines) was agreed to be disorderly and without rule, In modern times, the evangelical sects have highly approved of female prayer meetings. In the cause of missions and the dissemination of tracts, they have eloquently urged upon women their prodigi influence, and consequent responsibility, in the great work of regenerating a world lying in wickedness. Under the influence of these stirring appeals, women have sacrificed personal ornaments, home, kin-

thus made active, and enlarged far beyond the the commencement of the year. They voted it, adviser, and some other friends. The officer also

broom to become a man, and rapidly bring buckets of water from a neighboring river; and when the required work was completed, another spell transformed him to a broom again. The wizard's apprentice, being one day left with a charge to wash the shop and tools very thoroughly, thought he too, would avail himself of the service of the broom. He succeeded in repeating the first spell correctly; and to his great joy, saw arms and feet start forth to do his bidding. With supernatural activity, the bewitched household utensil brought water, water, till tubs were filled, the floor overflowed, the furniture deluged. 'Stop! stop!' cried the terrified apprentice: 'We shall all be drowned, if you don't ical ambition!' We are not sensible of either to any rinture delaged. 'Stop!' stop!' cried the terrified accused of me pprentice: 'We shall all be drowned, if you don't ical ambition!

me missionaries, and form tract societies. They have changed the household utensil to a living, energetic being; and they have no spell to turn it into a broom again.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Pecuniary Affairs.

We have been requested by some of our friends to say a word about the state of these, between ourself and the State Society. We have had our hands so full—and heart too—of the other departments of our interesting enterprise, that we have hardly ever found time and inclination coming both together, to say much about the matter of support. We had hoped we never should have to say any thing about it, or think much about it. But we did not dream of the fungus new organization. We did not dream false brethren—or any such thing as treachery or sertion in the ranks of abolitionists.

desertion in the ranks of abolitionists.

We commenced editing the Herald of Freedom in Jane, 1838—at a stipend of \$500 a year during our stay at Plymouth, our then residence—and at \$700, after we should remove to this place, which we were most earnestly urged to do, as speedily as possible. We say nothing here of the difficulties or the specifiers of such a regurate. our unwavering brother Albe Cady—of whose pole-star fidelity to the cause from the first we cannot forbear here to speak—we broke away from our old ome, and came to sojourn here, in February 1839. Our accounts were audited soon after the expiration of the first year, and there was found due us up to June 1839, deducting brother Cady's portion of the salary, \$413, and some cents. We continued our labors till May, 1840, when we left home on our for the eleven months of this second year, amounted to \$641—making in all \$1054. Up to that time we had asked for no payment, and none had been offer-ed us by our Board of Managers. Our leading divines and politicians, to whom we had looked up, were too much absorbed in undergoing the process of new organization to think of paying us any thing Francis Jackson, of Boston, had cor our annual meeting in 1839, towards supporting the Herald of Freedom. He sent it to our hand in a check on a bank in the city. We handed it in to the treasury, and it went to pay the debts of the Society. Pledges were made to increase the circulation of the paper, but they went to aid the printers. Personal friends subscribed for the paper, who were not interested in the cause, but the pay we handed ver to the printers. We did all we could to get subscribers, but without any pecuniary benefit to ourself. The printers were entitled to all, by contract with the Board of Managers, up to 2000—over at to share with the Society. One donation sent sfrom abroad, we are bound to the donors to ex-The Pawtucket Juvenile Female Emancin tion Society—a generous band of friends we shall never forget, for other remembrances beside this ent us a \$10 bill in a letter. It was taken from he post office by one of the printers, and the letter handed to us without the money. After some days and nothing said about it—we suggested in the printing-office that it had better be paid into the

of paying the postage on the letter which contained it. Why we acquiesced in this disposal of our present, we can now give no sensible reason. We were too sick at heart with the developements of new organization, to care much about dollars and cents. The friends at Portsmouth sent \$54 by John B. Chandler, with express direction that it should be paid to our hand toward our salary, and not to the treasury. Brother Chandler paid it to us. We had pledged \$20, however, to the treasury for that year—and paid it in out of the \$54 dollars. We can't give a very shrewd reason for our doing that, at this for thou knowest it already. I would therefore begive a very shrewd reason for our doing that, at this for thou knowest it already. I would therefore be nate day. While we were agent for the Herald, at Plymouth—and while it was published by the Society—we had received from subscribers the sum of \$50, which we had not paid over. We rentured to retain it towards our salary, and were allowed to by which fell upon those merchants of Tyre, who 'tradthe Board,—although new organization thought the Board,—although new organization thought the proper to rumor something of our having embezzled it. Brother Tracy never charged it on us in the Standard, that we know of. Here then is the sum occupation, feels nothing but kindness and good will of our pecuniary receipts for editing the Herald of towards thyself.

Freedom from June 1838, to May 1840, when we Thy friend, went to London-viz: \$50 received as agent for the Society for procuring subscribers to the Herald of Freedom-and \$54, received of brother J. B. Chandler. We remember of nothing more. About \$409 was subscribed for our expenses to London. Only \$384 of it, however, was paid. The remainder we thought of attempting to save a portion of it for the benefit of the Society—and to that end took our homeward passage in the second cabin of the Beitish steamer. It was called '2d Cabin.' It was in doubt they had been sent off with the very lot of fact steerage, to all intents and purposes—and we fared dog's fare. Our noble-hearted and self-denying brother Garrison quietly endured it with us, to relieve his anti-slavery friends in Massachusetts. Neither they nor the abolitionists of New-Hampshire, however, would have allowed money to be saved them in that way, had they seen us in our kennel in the British ship. But we learned something there by experience, useful to advocates of the slave. We credited the Society all but \$300 of our expense money. This, by the way, would barely have paid ordinary cabin passage both ways, by our vessels. We found on our return that the Concord Female. Anti-Slavery Society had raised \$204

cord Female Anti-Slavery Society had raised \$204 ls our salary, by means of an Anti-Slavery This with the \$84-54-and 50, made in all 8392. Of the remaining 8662, or thereabouts of our claim, we expect to receive not far from \$200, as our dividend of the pledges to pay the Society debt. The remainder we have contributed, with the other creditors proportionably, to cancel the old debt. This debt new organization helped contract. In proceeding, new organization helped contract. In proceeding,

One of our most esteemed citizens, Capt. Joseph

One of our most esteemed citizens, Capt. Joseph common bonesty, they were bound to help pay it. Common bonests, they were bound to help pay it.

But they abandoned their anti-slavery principles, and why should they not their pecuniary obligations!

A single \$10 is all we know of their paying, and that was paid by one who had complained of being a creditor—but who has been so fortunate as to save recovery. His physician, about two weeks since, every cent of his debt. The Lord reward new or-ganization according to its works. When our divi-dend is settled, it discharges the Society debt to us family, to a son-in-law (Mr. H. Ludlum) and daugh-

credible industry and enterprise—a mere single a year, accompanied them with a full knowledge handful of poor women, aided by a few despised wo-

ly, they are 'out of their appropriate sphere,' and are of an 'inferior race.' They will accomplish the remainder of our stipend,—though we had rather go unpaid than they should do it.

We have not relied wholly on editing the Herald of Freedom for support the past year. Six months of it we assisted in editing the National Anti-Slavery Standard, published at New-York. New organization has been rumoring, we understand, that we have been feathering our nest on two salaries the past year—one of \$705 for editing the Herald of Free-

bounds of the nearth and the nursery, naturally thinking we should receive more of it than we should provide the nearth and the nursery, naturally thinking we should receive more of it than we should be likely to, if put at \$700. But they did not know, good works with the zeal and strength of newly exercised freedom. Those who set the wheel in motion, seeing it take unexpected directions, wish to their part of the rumor, there was some foundation. \$1.500 was talked of, we believe, at New-York, as seeing it take discapeated.

This reminds me of the story of the German vizard. By certain incantations he could cause a stroom to become a man, and rapidly bring buckets of water from a neighboring river; and when the remond water from a neighboring river; and when the remonding the remonding river is and when the remonding river is a remonding river in the remonding river is a remonding river in the remonding river is a remonding river in the remonding river in the remonding river in the remonding river is a remonding river in the remonding river in

apprentice: We shall all be drowned, if you don't stop! But, unfortunately, he had forgotten the backward spell, and the animated tool went on with defending accusations. Our business is to assault frightful diligence.

Thus it is with those who urged women to beport we need. We will at least venture to trust him.

To Hope H. Slaughter,

SLAVE TRADER, BALTIMORE, MD Since thou courteously allowed me, in company with my friend J. G. Whittier, to visit thy slave establishment in the city of Baltimore, some week since, I have often felt a desire to address a few ines to thee. I need not, perhaps, say that my feelings were painfully exercised in looking over thy buildings, fitted up with bolts and bars for the recen tion of human beings for sale. A sense of the misery and suffering of the unfortunate slaves, who have been from time to time confined there-of their separation from home and kindred—and of the dreary prospect before them of a life of unrequited toil in the South and South-West—rested heavily upon me. I could there realize the true nature of the system of slavery. I was in a market-house for human flesh, where humanity is degraded to a leve with the brute; and where children of our comm Father in Heaven, and for whom our bles deemer offered up the atoning sacrifice of his blood were bargained for and sold like beasts that perish. And when I regarded thee as the merchant in this dreadful traffic, and heard thee offer remarks, which might in some degree be considered as an apology for thy business, calling our attention to the cleanly the sacrifices of such a removal. We regret none of them incurred in the anti-slavery cause. After conducting the paper eight months, with the help of that thou hadst been educated by a pious mother than thou hadst been educated by a pious mother than thou hadst been educated to swearing or other nmoralities—and that thy business was a legalized ne—that thou didst nothing contrary to law—and

> wi hout a witness in thy breast, and that a sense of the wrongfulness of thy occupation still disturbed To thy remark, that thy business was neccessar to the system of slavery, and an essential part of -and if slaveholding were to be justified at all, the slave-trade must be also-I certainly can offer no valid objection; for I have never been able to discover any moral difference between the planter of Virginia and the slave-dealer of Baltimore, Richmond, and Washington. Each has his part to act in the system, and each is necessary to the other. And if the it would be amusing to witness the absurd contemp with which the slaveowner of Maryland or Virginia professes to look upon the trader, whose purchase o his surplus slaves alone enables him to retain the residue in his possession; for it seems very evident that the only profitable part of the system in those States at the present time, is the sale of the annual

> that while in thy possession, the poor creatures were treated kindly—that families were not separated,* &c.,—I was glad to perceive that some evidence

that the nature of thy employment had not extin

guished the voice of conscience within thee. In

I thought I could see that truth had not left itself

crease of the slaves. In passing from thy premises, we looked in upon the Triennial Convention of the Baptists of the United States, then in session in the city of Baltimore, where I found slaveholding ministers of a high rank in the Church, urging successfully the exclusion from the Missionary Board of that Society all those who, in principle and practice, were known abolipaid into the tionists; and the results of their efforts satisfied me If it was not, it will doubtless be allowed the Sociein the slave-jail of the trader, but rather in a convoy by those who had it, on their old debt. It was a cation of professed ministers of the Gospel of Christ, personal present to us. We were left the privilege of paying the postage on the letter which contained lighten the heathen of other nations, all who con-

While we were agent for the Herald, at seech thee to listen to that voice which, I am per-

JOSEPH STURGE.

New-York, 6th month, 30th, 1841. The latter remark, of course, applies only to the time they remained with thee. For, on that as, we visited thy establishment, a friend with whom I was dining informed me, that a few days before, a woman and child had been sold to thee, whose husband and fact steerage, to all intents and purposes and we slaves which we were told by thyself had just been

Habeas Corpus Case.

It becomes our duty to record one of the most in-

for our two first years' services, paying us about ter, residing in Richmond, Virginia. At the time \$600. The old organized abolitionists have done of the receipt of the letter, they were on a visit at what they could. We freely cancel the remainder. Old Point, about 150 miles this side of Richmond, Had new organization not prevented it, the whole for the benefit of Mrs. Ludlun's health, with two debts would have been raised by our indefatigable capents the last year. Its emissaries have been in vant. Immediately on the receipt of this alarming the State incoloring section of the state of the sta the State inculcating sectarianism, petty politics, and the new organized way of paying debts—by shouldering them on to creditors.

Intelligence, prompted by the instinct of filial affection, they determined to leave at once for New shouldering them on to creditors. Headtord, without returning nome; in the hope of Towards our last year's support, the Cancord Fenale Anti-Slavery Society have raised, by their ingirl, whom Mr. Ludlum had hired of her master, for handful of poor women, aided by a few despised women in other parts of the State—about \$400. Verimain or return as she pleased. After their arrival
ly, they are 'out of their appropriate sphere,' and
here, about ten days since, she accordingly enjoyed
that after her arrival here, so
here, about ten days since, she accordingly enjoyed
that after her arrival here, so
here, so all the privileges which are commonly allowed in

dred and friends, for the sake of conveying the gospol to the heathen. They have gone out as missionaries; and, in the absence of their husbands, very arduous responsibilities of teaching have often devolved on the n. Their sympathies and thoughts,

re of it than we should sent for a certain reverend gentleman, whose name will become memorable in connexion with these proceedings, and who is believed to have instigated

> was made to the Rev. instigator of the suit, from motives of humanity, to permit the girl to remain with the family until Saturday morning. It was represented that Mrs. L's health, feeble when she left home, was much impaired by her rapid journey, by the grief and excitement occasioned by the alarming illness of her father, that her infant required the constant attention of the servant—her nurse—and that any security that could be demanded, would be given at once, that the girl should reach Boston as early as Judge Wilde. But the Rev. gentleman was deaf to the voice of humanity, and only remarked in reply, that the officer knew his duty and must perform it. By this time, the crowd of negroes in the street had increased to a pretty large number, and it is known that some of them were armed with bludgeons. The noise had, however, penetrated to the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary to communicate to him the cause of it. In order to communicate to him the cause of it. In order to the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary to communicate to him the cause of it. In order to the chamber of the proposed.
>
> It was reputation of a Pauper to put garden of put garden of a Pauper to put garden of a Pauper to put gar bludgeons. The noise had, however, penetrated to bludgeons. The noise had, however, penetrated to counts. The 21st rule is, at most, a mere to the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient; and without giving any permanent in the chamber of the sick man, and it was necessary expedient. something more substantial, and more conclusive self under a bed, in order to escape from these officious friends, and could only be persuaded to yield herself, upon the promise that she should go back to Virginia, and see her brother; and sisters, and cousins, if she wished. She was taken to the house of a respectable clergyman by the sheriff, with a full escort of her pretended friends. She was taken to a top-ce-cord for pretended friends. She was taken to Boston on Thursday morning. The case will be heard before Judge Wilde, this morning. We

shall apprise our readers of the result,
Persons who were present at the house of Capt. Dunbar, represent the scene to have been one of the most distressing they ever witnessed. In the meantime, at a late hour in the night, the feeble mother, and the exhausted father, who had wearied themselves with watching the sick, catching such intervals of repose, day or night, as they could, were thus suddenly left destitute of even the ordinary means of assistance for their children—and the girl who was as free as air to come and go when and where she pleased, has been imprisoned for two days and three nights, under the name of liberty The officer who executed the process is represent ed to have conducted himself with perfect co and whatever blame is attached to any person on account of these proceedings, should fall upon those who could have shown the indulgence asked, but

From the New-Bedford Morning Register.

Treatment of Mr. Ruggles. Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held i the old Congregational meeting-house in this town, on Monday afternoon, July 12th, to take into consideration the outrage recently committed upon the person of David Ruggles of New-York, at the rail-

road Depot in this town.

John Bailey was called to the chair, and Wm. C Coffin appointed Secretary.
On motion of Rodney French, Mr. Ruggles wa invited to make a statement of facts relative to his treatment at the rail-road Depot on the afternoon of

Mr. Ruggles made a few remarks, stating the facts in the case and showing the injustice of such an out-rageous proceeding,—when on motion the following individuals were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of this n viz:-John Burbank, Jeremiah B. Sanderson, Richard Johnson, John Bunker of Fairhaven, and Benjamin T. Sanford.

In the absence of the committee, remarks were made by John M. Spear, Chas. Gallacar of Fairha ven, and Thos. James. The committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were supported by Rodney

French and John Burbank, when a motion was made Whereas, In the Declaration of American Indealso in the Constitution of our own Massachusetts:

therefore,
Resolved, That as citizens of a free and enlightsure, in the almost unprecedented political struggle ened community, and descendants of those revolu-tionary worthies who poured out their hearts' blood in the cause of our civil liberty, we do remonstrate

of the past year; and the best reason they can give is—not that they love anti-slavery less, but politic more. How far an abolitionist can engage in pol in the most solemn manuer against such inhuman tics, and at the same time act for the best good of proceedings as took place at at the rail-road Depot in this town on the 6th of the present month, in expelling David Ruggles of New-York, from the car, for the unworthy cause of his having a color which the field of nature was placed to give him.

following facts:

out of the car. He den yet recovered it.

cause of human rights. JOHN BAILEY, Chairman.

W. C. COFFIN, Secretary.

From the Philanthropist. Another Mob.

ability, so called. The leader of the mob in Sharon, having given the signal, two rascals, named Dawson hered to it with a spirit worthy of the sainted fathers naving given the signal, two rascals, named Dawson and Gray, commenced throwing eggs. After these were exhausted, Dawson seized the lecturer by the hair, dragged him down, and beat him over the head and neck till the blood streamed down his face.

The audience gathered around, but none interfered, measures for the overthrow of slavery, they are willrecept Dr. Miller, who was immediately struck with great violence in the face. The villains knew that if the struck of the se differences for a time, and bring their united efforts to bear upon this giant sin. If the second of among whom Mr. Boyle names GOODLOE PENDERY, and a pull all together, the knees of Cal-and Luplow his brother, the former a merchant in Lockland, the latter a farmer living near it. The witnessed the downfall of the 'patriarchal' system wife of Goodioe Pendery, he informs us, boasted, which they have so long idolized, and mournfully that she had given the ruffians 'three dozen eggs, and what have I and was sorry she had no more.' and was sorry she had no more.'

Dawson Gray and Sharp left so soon as they had

From the Northampton Courier.

Southern Bluster.

The following effusion of folly is copied from the the movement, and to whom the officer was referred by his employers in Boston, when the following exowing the North hundreds of millions which she can traordinary occurrence took place.

Mr. L. stated that the girl was in the house, and that he should do nothing to obstruct or evade the service of the process. It was admitted by the officer that Judge Wilde was at Nantucket, and the case could not be tried at any rate before Saturday part of her system. and covered all over with the care that Judge Wilde was at Nantucket, and the case could not be tried at any rate before Saturday part of her system, and covered all over with the immediately into custody, and carry her at once to Boston. Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the Rev. instigator of the suit, from motives of humanity to perfect the circumstance with the circumstance of the suit, from motives of humanity to perfect the circumstance of the suit, from the circumstance of the suit, from motives of humanity to perfect the circumstance of the suit.

to communicate to him the cause of it. In order to quiet the tumult, it became necessary at once to deliver the girl to the officer. She had secreted here self under a bed, in order to escape from these officers and that WE WILL HAVE, at the regular session to communicate to him the cause of it. In order to tection to our rights, serves to inflame the public mind at the North, and keep alive the agitation. We want something more substantial, and more conclusive self under a bed, in order to escape from these officers.

For the Liberator. Plymouth County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County A S. Society was held in the Unitarian meeting-house in Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 14th. A large number of persons from various parts of the county were present, and the occasion was one of uncommon interest. The proceedings were characterised mon interest. The proceedings were characterised by great harmony of spirit and unanimity of action; and it cannot be doubted that a fresh impulse was given to the anti-slavery enterprise throughout the ounty.

The meeting came to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the absence of the President, William P. Ripley, of Plymouth, took the chair. Prayer was of ered by Parker Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire; and pertinent selections from the 'Scripture Manual,' were read by the Secretary-appealing to 'the law and the testimony' in proof of the righteousness of the abo-

Voted, That all persons, whether friendly or hostile to the object of the Society, be invited to take seats in the meeting, and participate in the discus-

A committee to nominate officers of the Society

A committee to nominate others of the Society for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Anson Robbins, Johnson Davie, Lemuel Stephens, Samuel Reed, and E. J. Sherman.

The following persons were appointed a business committee—Samuel J. May, Ichabod Morton, N. H. Whiting, Lemuel Stephens, and Samuel Dyer. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pillsbuy, and Garrison, who dealed a string the investigation of the committee of the committe who dwelt upon the importance of abolitionists be-ing more zealous and uncompromising in carrying t their anti-slavery principles, in every relation of

life. The committee subsequently reported, that, instead of offering any resolutions themselves, they would recommend that every individual be left free to present such as he might wish to have come be fore the meeting for its consideration.

The annual report of the Society was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

Report. Again it has become the privilege as well as duty of the Executive Board, to present the annual re-

port of the doings of the Plymouth County Anti-Sha port of the doings of the rights of the county ascribe all the glory to God, they are happy to state that, so fur they have information, the Old Colony still reas they have information, the pendence, these great truths are declared to be self-evident, namely,—That all men are born equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness; and, throughout the county have been somewhat limited. whereas, they are guaranteed to every American and local societies have done comparatively little citizen in the Constitution of the United States, and yet we still believe there is more genuine abolition now than at any former period. The efforts of man more. How far an abolitionist can engage in pol pelling David Ruggles of New-York, from the car, for the unworthy cause of his having a color which the God of nature was pleased to give him.

Before adjourning, John Burbank, J. B. Sanderson, Richard Johnson, John Bunker, Beuj. T. Sanford, Andrew Robeson and Chas Gallacar, were appointed a committee to collect facts connected with bonned a commutee to contect races connected with the attack upon Mr. Ruggles, and report at an adjournment of this meeting.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Tuesday afternoon, the meeting again came together, when the investigating committee reported the currency. But when the dead in sin are bllowing facts:
That Mr. Ruggles on the afternoon of July 6th to be roused, it is a very different affair. We must handle the transgressor with mittens covered with down, and still cry, 'peace! peace!' that there authon Branch rail-road in this town, to take passage and continued to the rights of a may be no excitement. With such, the rights of a Taunton Branch rail-road in this town, to take passage for Boston. That he called at the ticket office and procured a ticket for which he paid \$2, and took destiny of the immortal soul, are questions of far a seat in one of the cars without opposition, when he less importance than the currency or the bank, was visited by one of the Conductors and ordered but humanity rejoices that there are some choice to leave the car. This he refused to do, on the spirits, who will rebuke sin, even if it does produce ground of his right to hold and enjoy what he had excitement; who think that if politicians were justipurchased, and the Conductor left the car. Soon fied in causing such an excit ment to obtain their with two or three other persons, entered the car and violently assaulted the person of Mr. Ruggles, tearduty. But it is not mere animal excitement that abing his clothes and dragging him from his seat, and olitionists desire. They wish to convince the underled his trunk, which had standing, and convert the heart-not by military pa been placed in the baggage car, but the train was large and grand processions, but with the 'mild allowed to proceed with it to Boston, and he has not arms of truth and love.' The privilege of using trecovered it.

The report of the committee was accepted, and these, freely and fairly, is all they ask for. They know in whom they trust. They know that these he resolution introduced at the previous meeting, weapons will be made 'mighty through the living after remarks by Jos. Congdon, J. B. Sanderson, God; that, in the hands of abolitionists, with full French, David Ruggles of New-York, and power to use them, they will cause the rathle John M. Spear, was unanimously adopted.

The doings of the meeting were referred to the did the walls of Jerusalem before the battering rams tem of oppression in our midst to tremble worse than investigating committee, with instruction to publish of Cyrus. No candid and enlightened mind can obthem in the papers in the State favorable to the ject to such a course. We cannot be contented with a less privilege, and be faithful. We ought not to desire a greater.

Probably there is no county in the State, where there is more harmony of sentiment among aboli-tionists than Plymouth. Not that the great body of them are non-resistants or perfectionists-sabbath

or anti-sabbath-atheists or infidels-but because Our friend James Boyle has again been honored with mob-vengeance. On the last Subbath in June, while lecturing in Lockland, he was interrupted by a gang of blackguards, set on a by few men of respectively. The lockland state of the was interrupted by a gang of blackguards, set on a by few men of respectively. The lockland state of the men of the subjects, if he is an abolitionist. This is their state of the subject of the

Dawson Gray and Sharp left so soon as they had done their infamous work, leaving their employers behind, who began to apologize to Mr. Boyle, but were promptly rebuked by him. He tore off their true character. The miserable hypocrites!

It is expected that both they and their workmen will be indicted by the Grand Jury. Gray has been arrested, and held to bail for his appearance before the county court to answer on the charge of assault and battery. A warrant was procured from Justice Riggs of Carthage, for the apprehension of Sharp, Dawson and Gray for a riot, but the constable refused to serve it. Hence the complaint to the Grand Jury of these three, and also of the Penderoz.

previous to the present, the interest di-professed friends of the cause were di-questions of expediency, and intemperar places seemed fearfully to incr had borne the heat and be to give up in despair. They had de they thought could be done, and still to guished. But, unknown to them, there power at work, which over-ruled all infavorable for good. Within the impulse has been given, and the cause of ance has gone forward at such a rate as to the world. The prospect of its speedy in never been so great as at the present most every Eastern gale wafts tidings of quests across the Atlantic, and the teemed with accounts of its glorious it may be in the anti-slavery entery the love of many has waxed cold, sprung up in their ranks, and the in in a great measure declined we si raged to go forward. Like the terprise, it made rapid progress at t ment. As that once did, this now like that, we hope and trust a fresh mighty and powerful than ever vet l soon be given to this cause, and continuery is abolished. The reformed drutaken hold of the temperance cause in

thing before it. But, for the last two or the

dom be advanced—and, possibly, the just just for God averted from this guilty nation. The committee on nominations made the falls ing report, which was adopted:

and it must soon triumph. God gram ant slaveholders may, with as much ze

der the anti-slavery banner; and we

them blessed-humanity will reion

President-Samuel J. May. Secretary - Wm. T. Briggs.
Treasurer - Ruth Harlow.
Vice Presidents - Seth Sprague, Horatio

they will be equally succe long be able to stand-mill

Rev. Mr. White, of Kingston, Samuel Reed, & Drew, Wm. P. Ripley, N. H. Whiting,

Managers—Johnson Davie, Elizabeth Len Elizabeth Niles, Wm. P. Ripley, Lennel Stephe San.uel J. May, Wm. T. Briggs, Seth Drew. The following resolution, offered by the ver ble Seth Sprague, was advocated by the move by Messrs. Garrison, Pillsbury, and May,

adopted: Resolved. That the principles and to Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society are fi on a rock more firm and stable than Pl -even on the eternal truth taught by Jes brought over to this country by our pilgr -declared by the patriots of the rev 4th day of July, 1776, to be the basis on a founded this republican government, viz. men are created equal; that they are en their Creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Met according to adjournment. Samuel J. 3 President, in the chair. After singing by and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, the listened to a very able and interesting the Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Dover, N. II., guilt of the North as connected with the sy slavery: at the conclusion of which, a colle up, amounting to \$32 28.

The following resolutions were then take and, after an animated discussion, in which Mess Pillsbury, Whiting, Garrison, Read, May, Bash Sprague, and others, participal adopted: Resolved, That if Jesus of Nazareth could

pronounce the temple at Jerusalem a den of in consequence of the trade carried on the ly it may with equal propriety be said, that which trades in the bodies and souls of which in any wise justifies that trade, i thieves, as much worse in character the sheep, and oxen, and doves, which we ects of barter in the temple. Resolved, That the great body of the Am

clergy, by their open opposition to the anti-cause, or by their heartless indifference cause, or by their heartless indif-wrongs of the slave, have become the ings by the pound, or in lots to suit pure are, therefore, in the condemnation that system of abominations which sells are, therefore, in the condemnation of those strike hands with thieves, and consent with

Adjourned to meet at half past 7 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment.

The following resolutions were presented by Joel P. Bishop, of Boston: when, on motion first two were adopted, and the remainder by the table. Resolved, That slavery is sustained by the

of the North, by the approbation which in the cial and commercial relations they bestow upo people of the South who are guilty of it, by the dorsement of the christian character of sl and by their voting at the ballot-box for taining laws, and that it will fall orthern support is withdrawn. Resolved, That the main work and pu

olitionists, in their efforts upon the North, are, to abstain from thus supporting slavery th and, secondly, to induce others to cease the

And whereas, in the prosecution of the a ry enterprise, different views of policy have among those who agree in principle; and alienation among true friends of the slave to result from such difference : therefo

Resolved. That we will ever observe tion between principle and policy; and may differ in the latter, and argue freely that difference, we hail all as abolitionis tend to them the right hand of fellowshi such according to the spirit of the fores tions, whatever may be their views of organizations in general, or of any so ganizations in particular, whether they with us, or use, in some other way, their for the objects above defined. Resolved, That it is expedient that a g

vention of the friends of the slave in th wealth, without distinction of party, be he time and place as may hereafter be design that we co mmend this proposition to the tion of the abolition public.

Resolved, That all papers friendly be real

to copy the foregoing resoluted minutes of this meeting. Mr. Garrison offered the following

which were supported by the mover and Mr bury at some length, but which were withdr Mr. Garrison, in consequence of the absent considerable portion of delegates from other Resolved, That any association, whether

or religious, in this land, which justifies ence of slavery, or apologizes for it, or it, or arrays itself against the anti-slavery ought to be regarded as anti-republichristian, and treated accordingly. Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends ligion and liberty to give no pecuniary

public countenance, to any man claiming last minister of the gospel, who refuses, in his minister of the gospel, who refuses, in his minister interactions, and in private intercourse, to bear a faithful and uncommising testimony against slavery and all its about the counterpart of the counterpart The following resolutions were adopted with debate :

Resolved, That we highly respect those men and churches that have the moral coplead the cause of the slave; and that, in a bukes, we mean only those who neg

Resolved, That this Society cordially app Resolved, That this Society cordinity appears the plan adopted at the last annual meeting of American Anti-Slavery Society, to enable the ely to carry on its operations for the ensuing —namely, that each abolitionist in the couffriendly to the success of the Parent Society, tribute to its treasury, during the current years not less than one dollar.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. A very liberal entertainment was provided in Pilgrim Hall by the Plymouth friends, (both for d ner and tea,) in which nearly three hundred p participated. It was an occasion to be long and fully remembered.

SAMUEL J. MAY, President

WM. T. BRIGOS, Sec'y.

HOLE NUMBER, HELIBE BOSTO

IDAY MORNING, Neeting of the Anti-S. eting of the Board of M & Anti-Slavery Society rahid, on Monday, July motion of Mr. Garrison, ed, That a social meeting ope G. Phillips, Henry C and John A. Collins, on the in the Chardon-street

t at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the part of the friends ed, That a public meeting Chapel on Sabbath ev the anniversary of V

s. F. Jackson, S. Philb. rison, and E. G. Loring, ngs. That Messrs. Jacks man and Sewall be a couthe accounts of J. A. Col. Treasurer of the Soci requested to be released it was voted that his re motion of Ellis Gray Lo

Selved, That the unanim

sented to Henry G. C

ul and most valuable se nel Philbrick was una in place of Mr. Chapma That the thanks of m. L. Garrison for his it by request of the Board, al, in the 4th of July.

G. Phill the Caledonia, which are y from Liverpool, came at friends J. A. Collins ar Their return home so and Mrs. Chapman from congratulation; and in or s friends may have an o them upon their safe arri of the Massachusetts A. to levite them to attend a spe the 2d of August. Tickets of the be had at 25, Cornhill. only a limited number to be present on that into to furnish themselves wi

ed by their visit to Eu ived no perceptible bene our faithful coadjutor, C that he shall probably retu there will be a public cele of British W. I. emancip ng of the 1st of August.

ves as great pleasure to

Collins and Mr. Phillips

State and Count friends in Millbury are ave a large meeting of the on the 17th of August. e Middlesex County Soc on on Tuesday next, at Acon on Tuesday next, at eldorganization in the coun to be present, as far as pract the Plymouth County Societ with, was uncommonly into ully of the anti-slavery frien

wealth is beginning to be en Death of Mary death of Miss MAR ent of the Boston Femi anced in the Free A died of a lingering considence in Justicey, N. H. subtle spirit of sectaria subtle spirit of sectaric eds of division in the anti-in the cause were highly so by the praise and admiration on both sides of the times of mobocracy, sh serene front; and the which she (in common

> mob of ' five thousand ge ling in this city, in 1833 characters, and will be She is represented a and happy frame, 'div his efficient and sterling who has signalized him in New-Hampshire, is onwealth, and will la he Managers of the State We need not ask for l

Boston F. A. S. Society)

hip and a cordial welcom cation, wherever he d grapples powerfully wi im to present it in all ested himself of all sectori ne whose eye is single, t. On the score of fi ch, he is a John Knox s of the violence of that r Free American of Wedne bst,' in which a very ridio upon Mr. Pillsbury, beaddress to have remar y have got to change th is into the broad aisle of the pulpit and the chu misunderstand his akards, gamblers, debaud age in such a warfare! T

of Mr. Frost, and not les American, in giving p Pillsbury aims his shafts in that which is a refuse fo pulpit' than that which imony against the damning land. No one who lists prehend his menning; ppland those churches an whip with the unfruitful THEODORE D. WELD. It is reat multitude to learn, the overed his voice, (wh

world, it was feared f ddressed several publi of slavery. May he not r (as he did formerly) to pe lavery cause His mast The article on our first a, is full of startling fact

in every political journs South give heed to its frie A communication, givin proceedings in Danvere --- NO. 30

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THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

SIBAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1841. Yeetiss of the Anti-Slavery Board. he Board of Managers of the Massa

Manday, July 19th, 1841. social meeting, to welcome Wendell a suran mency G. and Maria W. Chap-Collins, on their return from abroad redon-street Chapel, on Monday, dark, P. M. as a special token of refriends of the anti-slavery en-

Society was held at their room,

anoble meeting he held in the Marl-Sabbath evening, August 1st, to secrety of West India Emancipa-

s Philbrick, J. Southwick, W. at E G Loring, were appointed a comnecessary arrangements for the two

ant Messis, Jackson, Philbrick, Loring Sewall he a committee to examine and ats of J. A. Collins with the Society, of the Society, H G. Chapman, ad to be released from the duties of his uted that his resignation be accepted. CEllis Gray Loring, it was se unanimous thanks of this Board

Henry G. Chapman, for his long, et valuable services as Treasurer of

of Mr. Chapman. the thanks of this Board be presented

or his interesting address, delivfihe Board, in the Marlboro' Chap-

of J. A. Collins and Wendell and Ann C. Phillips.

sis, which arrived at this port on Sat erpool, came as passengers our long J. A. Collins and Wendell Phillips and return home so soon after the arrival of Mrs. Chapman from Hayti, is matter of sin ds may have an opportunity to congratuon their safe urrival, the Board of Mana-Musachusetts A. S. Society have resolved om to attend a special meeting, to be hold-tardon-street Chapel, on the afternoon of agust. Tickets of admission, 25 cts. each at 25, Carabill. As the Chapel can conmited number of persons, those who ent on that interesting occasion will do themselves with tickets without delay. great pleasure to state, that the health of of Mr. Phillips has been materially imheir visit to Europe. Mrs. Phillips has perceptible henefit. In a letter received aful conditator, C. L. Remond, he informs hall probably return home in the course of

ish W. I. emancipation, in this city, on the the 1st of August. Particulars next week.

State and County Meetings.

ds in Millbury are making great exertion The of August. The quarterly meeting eex County Society is to be holden at encommonly interesting; and the hosp anti-slavery friends in that town of the beginning to be endued with new life and

of Miss MARY S. PARKER, formerly of the floston Female Anti-Slavery Society, in the Free American of Wednesday a lingering consumption at ber mother's a Jaffrey, N. H. aged 39. Until the evil molmerney, she exhibited a courageous mt; and the remarkable composure in common with other members of this city, in 1835, is chronicled in endurand will be seen and known by poss represented as having met death in a spor frame, 'divested of all his terrors'

Parker Pillsbury.

nt and sterling advocate of emancipaas signalized himself so widely by his la lampshire, is now on a visit to this and will labor under the direction seed not ask for him the right hand of felcontral welcome from the friends of old ii, wherever he may travel. His strong its powerfully with his subject, and enapresent it in all its bearings; and having if of all sectarian trammels, he reason eye is single, and whose body is full of he score of fidelity and plainness of a John Knox sort of preacher, without ence of that reformer. We observe it arican of Wednesday, a letter signed B. uch a very ridiculous and rude attack is Mr. Pillsbury, because he is said in a ress to have remarked- The anti-slavery got to change their point of attack, and e broad aisle of the sanctury, and overslot and the church.' His cold assailant misunderstand him, and says that all the gamblers, debauchees, and infidels, will tha warfare! This is very base on the Frost, and not less mean on the part of the in giving publicity to such remarks. his shafts at no other sanctuary ich is a refuse for slavery-and at no oth than that which refuses to bear a faithful Quast the damning sin of man-stealing is No one who listens to him can possibly his meaning; and no one is more ready

those churches and pulpits which hold no with the unfruitful works of darkness, than moral courage that, in all our LE D. WELD. It will be very gratifying to ude to learn, that Mr. Weld has measur d his voice, (which has been so long lost dially approved ild, it was feared forever,) he having alo enable the Soci the ensuing year eral public meetings on the sub-May he not again lose it by attempt-

did formerly) to perform too much in the tause His mastery over an audience is ticle on our first page, respecting British

provided in the falled startling facts, and is worthy of a every political journal in the land. Will not are heed to its friendly warnings? MAY, Presiden

amonication, giving an account of certain beedings in Danvers, is partly in type.

Letter from Inginac, of Haiti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 9, 1841.

Sig-Mr. Henry Grafton Chapman has transmitted to his excellency the President of Haiti, your letter of introduction in the name of the respected directors of the Massachuse's Anti Slavery Society.

The President, in charging me to reply to your con munication, commands me to express his regret that the state of health of your friend prevented him and his wife from visiting the capital of the republic, where he might have had the pleasure of giving them

The head of the republic can never be indifferent to any thing that concerns the efforts of men devoted to wretched and degrading servitude the world has ever unnatural condition in which the victims of selfish-ness are still retained: the victims of meu so blinded shotat with rifles, and lorn in pieces by blood-hounds; by personal interest as to remain plunged in obstinate barbarity with respect to their fellow-men. The perseverance of those honored Americans, who have associated themselves for the shalition of the slavery. with which certain States of the American confederacy are yet stained, will assuredly obtain the success to put a stop to the unjust calumnies and the pitful is familiar with the history of our times.

Nor is it necessary that we should tell you, that not prejudices which iniquity delights to heap upon Haiti. Haiti will meanwhile continue to advance as in the path of justice and civilization.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, like all the philanthropists

to obtain for themselves all the information necessagovernment of Haiti, therefore, omits sending any, in order that they, who have themselves collected infor

The President of Huiti entreats you, sir, to assure your associates of his admiration, and of his prayers for the complete success of the philanthropic enterprise which occupies them.

I seize with carnestness the occasion which now presents itself to offer you, sir, the assurance of my nigh consideration. B. INGINAC.

Slavery Society.

The meeting having been organized by the choice of Miss Caroline Weston as President pro tem. and Miss Henrietta Sargent as Secretary pro tem. was in the management of our (so called) benevolent inopened with reading of the scriptures and prayer The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after having been sustained with lucid and forcible remarks by their several movers and many

1. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to is sue an address and forms of petition, and to carry forward the work in the most energetic possible manner throughout the State and city.

Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, Miss Hannah Robie and Miss Mary G. Chapman were then appointed to perform this duty.

2. Resolved, That we feel cailed upon by the vig- It is thus that the Baptist denomination, in comme ilance due to the cause from all its friends, to proclaim our disapprobation and distrust of Charles T. Torrey, the present Secretary of the Boston Vigilance Com- man-stealing, and murder. With James G. Bir mittee. He has betrayed the great cause of emanci- ney, we believe 'the American church is the bulpation, and therefore we dare not trust him. By a wark of American slavery.' Nor has our own church long course of conduct, he has put it out of our power been slow to perform its part in the infamous work to repose the slightest confidence in his professions of Many of its members have recently, as well as gener abolitionism; therefore fidelity to the cause forbids us ally, voted at the polls for the foulest abomin to sustain him as if we believed him to be trust- that are done under the sun. They continue in full worthy, and thereby to put it in his power to wound fellowship with the Triennial Convention, as well as the anti-slavery cause through our means.

pity and forgiveness, and shall have our hearty and thirty human beings, to preach in their pulpits. And renders it practicable, we must still warn all who mean to be true to the cause, of the pretences by which such as have destroyed our confidence in them wish to obtain confidence where they are not understood, by getting their names in juxtaposition with those of true abolitionists.

3. Resolved, That this Society offer their sympa-

thy to their anti-slavery friends in Concord, New-Hampshire, for their bereavement by the death of to withdraw from them, so long as they have any feltheir gifted and devoted Secretary, Mary Clark, 'She, who rejoiced daily for what was doing around her for truth and for liberty, she, who, when the very elements seemed to shake, had faith to see a glorious

4. Resolved, That, while this Society feel solemnly on in the anti-slavery ranks, her labors | i apressed by the absence of their clear-sighted and were highly serviceable, and won for steady friend Susan Paul, they are strengthened by his chains, and few are found to sympathize in his miration of the friends of cman- the contemplation of her life of severe duty, crowned sufferings. And you, as a church, stand on the side

spectfully transmitted to the respective families of our deceased friends, with the assurance of our affection. ate sympathy

6. Resolved, That in Lydia Maria Child we see at able coadjutor of W. L. Garrison and N. P. Rogers, unmoved by flattery, undeserving of censure, fearless zeal for oppressed humanity, they shine like the sun letter:

that never changes, but keeps its course truly.

7. Resolved, That this Society saw with admiration the procession of the Baptist Sunday Schools on the 5th inst. belonging to this city; where the colored the 5th inst. belonging to this cray, where the fill their teachers and their children were arranged with their teachers and their the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined to the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined to the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined to the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined to the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined to the fellowship of this church, for his avowed determined to the fellowship of this church. publican principle, that all men are created free and mination to neglect his covenant vows.

8 Resolved, That amid the cheering signs that promise the triumph of justice and equality to all our citizens, we would say to our brethren of the South to the oppressor and the oppressed, who, like Mr. Wise, feel the present time their darkest hour, 'lu! Mr DEAR FRIEND :

cause are numerous and active, we congratulate dies, and to tell thee my very soul has been pained a the friends of oppressed humanity, that our tried the dreadful truth, that it is but too evident, millions ones (who have unavoidably been absent,) have re- of bondsmen groan in our East India possessionsturned, full of counsel and understanding, and that the slave trade, both home and foreign, is rampan said, 'one can chase a thousand, and two put ten in the sin of slavery. Surely this is most humilia

Northern sycophants and traitors. justice ft
11. Resolved, That among the new laborers which slave '?

we pray the Lord of the harvest to send into the har- Is not India very much in the position which Ame vest, we hope that emancipated slaves and free col-ored men will be sent forth to duclare the gospel of slaves nearly valueless, till we stepped in, and befreedom to every creature.

sensible that our strength is not in man, nor our help of the 'three millions' tenfold more closely than be in the son of mere man, but in Him who is able to fore? subdue all things unto himself.

Paith like an infant, leans on Thee, While she the rock doth move, Strong in her own simplicity, The child of perfect love.

American name abroad, should be greeted on his re- perhaps a small portion of the mighty mass, scatter turn, with all the honors of a patriot and philanthro- ed through the whole of British India, who claim the

Mrs. Lovejoy having been read, it was members to contribute to her relief whatever aid may stolen.' be in their power, and thereby appoint Miss Mary G,

Chapman to receive donations for this object. [6, us-you must say to us, 'Physician, heal thyself.' Chauncy Place.]

15. Resolved, That we recommend to our individnat members to aid the American Society in the man

ner recently proposed by its executive committee, by

the contribution of a dollar each. 16. Resolved, That the above resolutions be pub-

lished in the Liberator. CAROLINE WESTON, Pres. HENRIETTA SARGENT, Sec.

More Withdrawals. DANVERS, (New Mills,) June 33th, 1841. To the Baptist Church :

BRETHRES AND SISTERS,-We feel impelled, by : sense of duty, to address you on the subject of slavery. Three millions of our fellow beings are held in this land of boasted equal rights, in the most the cause of humanity-determined to change that witnessed. We have no need to tell you how they how they are deprived of the holy rites of marriage that perish; how they are deprived of almost all the means of learning and religion, and are thus reduced to a state of heathenism, which, according to the teswhich they have so unceasingly pursued. Then, all timony of Southern coclesiastical bodies, 'will bear the States of the Union, rejoicing that they count comparison with that of any heathen country on the only freemen among their population, will be desirous globe.' All these things are known to every one who

only the civil, but also almost the whole ecclesiustica she has done for thirty-eight years, with a firm step power of our country is exerted to perpetuate the in famous slave system. At this very moment, a man Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, like all the philanthropists stealer—a regular slave-breeder, slave-trader, and who shall visit Haiti, shall have all possible facilities slaveholder, fills the highest office in the gift of the American people. And all the power and influence ry to enable them to furnish exact accounts. The to which he owes his election have been pledged to sustain wholesale robbery and oppression in our land And recent as well as former acts of the representa mation upon the spot, may the better guarantee its authe pledge is to be fulfilled.

The religion of the country, also, has been made to cast its broad mantle over this whole system of abom inations. Our ministers and doctors of divinity have written their learned essays to prove from the Bible that slavery is right! Very many of them have closed the doors of their pulpits and meeting-houses against the cause of the slave, and do still; and absolutely refuse to give notice when a meeting is to be held t Quarterly Meeting of the Boston Female Anti- plead the cause of the slave. The churches of the North are in full fellowship with those of the South, many of which are supported by the price of blood Southern man-stealers are also permitted to participate stitutions, and to bring their money, (the price of slaves and souls of men' all reeking with human blood.) and put it into the common treasury. At the last Triennial Convention, a thief was called to preide, another thief to pray, and a third to preach the triennial sermon. No note of remonstrance wa raised by Northern ministers against this heaven-daring mockery. They even manifested their readines to wink at such iniquity, by remaining, if not joining while the Convention sun; the psalm beginning with-

Lo! what an entertaining sight

with all those Baptist churches that have invited El-While all who have betrayed that cause have our der Davis, a man-thief from Georgia, the stealer of orgetting co-operation the moment their repentance coders it practicable, we must still warn all who cate, with a Christian spirit, thus directly easting its influence on the side of the oppressor. Under thes suffering poor, as well as to our own souls, to bear our faithful testimony against not only this church but also most if not all the churches in our land, and lowship with the unfruitful works of darkness con

Brethren and sisters, in retiring from you, we have none but feelings of pure, and we trust holy love for sundering the tie that has bound us together. But the slave, the poor down-trodden slave, is dying in of the inhuman oppressor. While you remain thus-5. Resolved, That the above resolutions be re. painful as is the duty-we must withdraw from you

JESSE P. HARRIMAN, JOHN HOOD, ASENATH S. HOOD.

The following was sent to each one of the inof responsibility, and faithful to the cause; in their dividuals whose names are appended to the foregoing

BRO. HARRINAN:

At a meeting of the first Baptist Church of Christ in Danvers, held July 2d, 1841, it was

In behalf of the church. A. P. BLACK, Clerk, pro tem

British India.

DUBLIN, 2nd of 7th mo. 1841.

I have only a moment's leisure to enclose thee the 9. Resolved, That as the enemies of our holy accompanying 'picture' of slavery in the East Inothers may soon be expected. Of these it may be there -in fine, that our country is still deeply involved housand to flight.'

10. Resolved, That we trust the new erain the temthat it was so awfully extensive as it appears now too perance cause will (through exceeding grace) be a evidently to be. Is it not greatly to be apprehended forerunner to a glorious new era in the anti-slavery that, in seeking to develope the resources of India, cause, in which penitent Southern slaveholders shall we may have been forging fetters for the slave there: preach righteousness, to the utter confounding of Is it not now our palpable duty to shift the cry of justice for India, into that of 'justice for the India

came anxious for produce raised by their unrequited 12. Resolved, That we have been made deeply toil, to such an extent, as to have rivetted the fetters

And is not the position of India, now, very sim lar? Is not now the time to call loudly and determinedly for a law which shall make the slave free who touches any snot that owns the sway of Britain How startling is the statement in the accompany-13. Resolved, That our young countryman, Charles ing 'picture,' which, after enumerating 936,183 Lenox Remond, who has done such honor to the slaves in India, adds, 'yet these form but a portion, immediate and powerful attention of British abolition An interesting communication from Ohio respecting ists' Again- In Bombay, African children, (of course, imported slaves,) are so valuable, that it is no 14. Resolved, That we recommend to all our safe for them to appear in the streets for fear of being

In great haste,

Sincerely and affectionately thine, RICHARD ALLEN.

BROTHER GARRISON:

by laymen, on the Lord's day, tend directly to the Santa Fe is situated about due West from the South desceration of the day, and the destruction of the inby laymen, on the Lord's day, tend directly to the stitutions of religion, consequently to the defeat of the abject had in view by the friends of order, constrain-

at the last psevious advices.

The papers are filled with accounts of riots in vari-

Riots.—The country was rife from end to end with lection riots and murders.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th 10 1-2 days from Halitax.

France—Unsettled. The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war mania is again rising; and it is by no means satisfactory to know that some of Louis Phillippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it. The French Marine Minister is threatening, and at variance with the pacific policy of M. Guizot Vessels are being regularly despatched to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Empire is distracted—Eastern affairs unsettled—and this, coupled with the state of feeling in Paris, all dictates the prudence of not relying on the professed

China, which was to leave on the arrival of Sir W. Parker, consisted of two large frigates, and two iron steamers constructed expressly for the navigation. A d-stachment of European artillery and the 94th Regiment, in all about 2000 men, were to be embarked on board the vessels. A reinforcement of 800 or 1000 men will also sail in a few days from England for Chi-

Horrible Proceedings. A most violent and outrageous proceeding has lately occurred at Bellvidere, Ili. The facts of the case are briefly these: the country in the region of the Illinois river has been for a long time, and is now, infested with a gang of blacklegs, counterfeiters, horse-thieves and land pirates, and the people have found the laws, or at least the administion of them, entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently, they have been forced to form themselves into 'volunteer companies, and anti-horse-thieves societies.' One was formed about 10 miles below this, at Washington Grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night, the 28th ult. two of the Driskells, notorious through that region as ringleaders and harborers of all sorts of villains, rode up to Campbell's house, and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskells shot him dead, and fied. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Winnebago counties immediately collected, and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by lynch law, and were convinced that they were the cause, if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bade him prepare for death, giving him five minutes; when the tane was up, about firty balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner, neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who has fled with a confederate. \$500 reward is offered for his head.

who has fled with a confederate. \$500 reward is of fered for his head.

Another Runaway Slave Affair. Yesterday, the bark Kezan, Leckie master, arrived here from Mobile, with a slave, who had stowed himself away on board, tunknown to the officers and mea. The owners of the vessel, Messrs. A. & C. Cunningham, forthwith sued the fugitive gentleman for his passage, which they charged at seventy dollars, and had him arrested unknown to the officers and men. The owners of the vessel, Mesers. A. & C. Cunningham, forthwith sued the fugitive gentleman for his passage, which they charged at seventy dollars, and had him arrested for that amount by constable Clapp, who committed him to jail. The colored people got wind of the matter, and manifested some excitement about it, which terminated in their peaceably bailing him out. In the meantime, too, the abolitionists were on the qui vive, and, by S. E. Sewall, Esq. obtained a writ of habeas corpus to bring the slave before the Supreme Court to have him released; but he had been bailed out before the officer, Col. Pratt, reached the jail with the Sapreme Court precept. He has, therefore, nothing more to do than to railroad and steamboat it to Canada, and become one of Queen Victoria's loving subjects.—Boston Post.

Altempt to Kill. On Saturday last, as Mr. Lemarque, who had shipped some negroes on board a steamer to send them to another parish, and was go-

Attempt to Kill. On Saturday last, as Mr. Lemarque, who had shipped some negroes on board a steamer to send them to another parish, and was going to see them off, a man by the name of George Thomas stopped him, and pointed a musket at him, and threatened to shoot him if he sent those slaves away. It appears that this man had been living with one of the women for some time, and did not her to leave the neighborhood. Mr. L. then got a police man, who took Thomas into custody, and placed him in juil.

We are requested to caution the travelling public of Louisiana against going to Ohio with their slaves.

Of Louisiana against going to Ohio with their slaves.

of Louisiana against going to Obio with their slaves. One of our citizens, whose family, going to Philadel-phia, was detained by itiness a few days at Cincin-One of our changed by illing a new pant absolutely phin, was detained by illing a new pant absolutely phati, had a very valuable female sugant absolutely phaticity—and no hope remained of her recovery. If the authorities of the Queen city cannot restrain such scoundrelism and robbery, the citizens of the slave States will have to avoid the place as they would a den of thieves.—N. O. Bulletin.

The Mobile Journal says discounts to a large amount, variously estimated at from 150,000 to \$200,000, have been fraudulently obtained from the Montgomery Branch of the State Bank of Alabama.

Popery in Braintree.

BROTHER GARRISON:

On Sunday morning last, I sent notice to all the neighboring societies, that a delegation of reformed inebriates would deliver addresses on Temperance, in this place, at 5 o'cleock in the afternoon. Among

in this place, at 5 o'cleock in the afternoon. Among these, one was sent to Dr. Storrs, of Braintree; and, to my after astonishment, I received this morning the following communication in relation to it, which, from its extraordinary character, duty to the cause of Temperance constrains me to ask for it a place in the Liberator. Very respectfully yours,

ELIAS RICHARDS.

Weymouth, July 13, 1841.

Mr. E. Richards:

My Dear Sir—A notice of a meeting in Weymouth, on the subject of Temperance, to be held yeard at noon—but was not read.

300 regulars, with a first rate six pounder.

'A proclamation by President Lamar has been printed at Austin in the Spanish language, for distribution immediately upon the arrival of the expedition at Santa Fe. It is a very able paper, and will probably have its desired effect, that of bringing the people of Santa Fe at once under the Texan government, of their own free will and accord. Should they not see fit, however, to accede to the terms offered by the Texans, the force under Col. McLeod will attack the town, and the result can hardly be doubted. Texas claims to the Rio Grande, and sooner or later she will have all she claims. It will be seen, therefore, that the aims of this Santa Fe expedition are of no trifling character, but deeply important in more ways than one. Intelligence of its movements will be awaited with no inconsiderable degree of anxiety.'

So it is probable that Santa Fe and the neighboring

terday P. M. signed by you, was found in my pulpir at noon—but was not read.

Lest you should misapprehend my notives for defining the request so politely made, I beg to say, that regard to the cause of Temperance, and respect for yourself, strongly urged me to a different course; but a firm conviction that such meetings, to be addressed by laymen, on the Lord's day, tend directly to the

stitutions of religion, consequently to the defeat of the abject had in view by the friends of order, constrained me to forbear giving the notice. I will only add, that the notice would have been given with the most heartfelt pleasure, had it designated any other day of the week for the exercise; but so to employ any portion of the day on which Jesus rose from the dead, seems to me bordering closely on the sacrilegious. It belongs not to me to dictate to others—but it belongs to me, as to every other man, to keep 'a conscience void of offence toward God.'

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain, yours, &c., R. S. STORRS.

Braintree, July 12.

Fifteen Days Later.

The Caledonia left Liverpool at noon, on Sunday the 4th of July, and arrived at the Cunard wharf, Halifax, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th—making the passage in 11 days and 5 hours. She arrived at Beston on Saturday, at noon.

The Britannia left the wharf at a quarter before 12 personal of the part and professional men, conscientious common sense men, to make to this celebrated case, it is happily characterized as a farce. The Hollis street church will gain no laurels, 'says one 'The prosecuting committee have made themselves ridiculous,' says a second, and at hird echoes the opinion. To show how just these estimates are, we need but relate a circumstance that occurred on Tuesday, in the Ecclesiastical Council. A question came up on that day whether acis done long since the charges were made and filed upon which the court was called to pass judgment should be considered. Counsel for respondent protested against such violations of law, ac established and sanctioned for centuries, by the highest tributanis of every civilized country. The vote upon the admissionary of proof of such acts was taken, and was 9 to 9—the Rev. Moderator torned the question in the affirmative. An indictment is found against A. for stealing a horse in 1838; his trial is brought before the Court admit proof of this act, long after the finding of the i Trial of Mr. Pierpont. We are glad to perceiv The Caledonia left Liverpool at noon, on Sunday the 4th of July, and arrived at the Cunard wharf, Halifax, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th—making the passage in 11 days and 5 hours. She arrived at Beston on Saturday, at noon.

The Britannia left the wharf at a quarter before 12 for Liverpool, and the two ships passed each other and exchanged salutes off Long Island Head, in plain sight of the city.

This foolish trial, or whatever else

sight of the city.

The English papers speak of the crops as being generally very promising both in Great Britain and on the continent. The distress from want of work in the manufacturing districts of England was not so great manufacturing districts of England was not so great Mr. P. One witness testified that he did not like it, but did not visit his grandmarm, who, it after the continuous co as at the last psevious advices.

The papers are filled with accounts of riots in various places, consequent on the late elections. In some towns, they had been attended with loss of life.

In Liverpool during the election riots, four men and one woman were shot—and much property was destroyed. At Ashton, also, it is said the hospitals are filled with the wounded, and one policeman had died of his wounds.

Mr. P. One witness testified that he did not like it, because he did not visit his grandmarm, who, it afterwards appeared, belonged to another church,—another head he was vulgar, because he described, in a phrenological lecture, the difference between the neck of an ox and that of a buil,—another because he talk of another thought he was wanting in humility. Verily, the whole appears to be children's play.—Hacerhill Guzette.

Dissolution of Parliament. All England is in a forment. Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June, by a speech from the throne.

The Elections are progressing with great spirit throughout the United Kingdom; but it was impossible to say which of the two great political parties would triumph. Each anticipates a majority of 50-but up to the evening of the 2d, the late ministerial party had the best of it—the latest returns standing thus: Liberals 159, Conservatives 145-majority 14.

Lord Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool, by a majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London. Riots.—The country was rife from end to end with

Not Dead! The Painesville Telegraph states the Martin Harris, the Mormon the newspapers 'shot through the head' in Illinois recently, is alive and well at his residence in Kirtland, Lake Co. Ohio. He has not been West this season. The Rochester Democrat published a long laudatory obituary notice of the living Mormon, who still believes in the 'Golden Book,' but not in Joe Smith.—Cleceland Herald. Singular and Fatal Accident. A young man, em

ployed in a grocery on Myrtle Avenue, was on Tues-day morning wounded in the stomach by the bursting of a pen-holder, which he was loading and discharg-ing after the fashion of a pistol. The pen, which remained in the holder, inflicted the wound, and caused his death the next morning.—Breaklyn News.

The young Queen of Spain is reported to be in a very bad state of health. The household of the Regent is entirely military.

The India mail, by express, has arrived, but brings no definite news from China. The armament against China, which was to leave on the arrival of Sir W. Parker, consisted of two large frigates, and two iron steamers constructed expressly for the datachment of the constructed expressly for the datachment of the constructed expressly for the constructed express

should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector They will run their fat off, long before their station becomes a sinecure.—Salem Reg.

board the vessels. A reinforcement of 800 or 1000
men will also sail in a few days from England for China.

Horrible Proceedings. A most violent and outrageous proceeding has lately occurred at Bellvidere, Ill.

The facts of the case are briefly these: the country in the country in the control of the country in the coun

Our subscribers, who have neglected to settle for the present volume, are reminded that the year is already more than half expired; and if they wish to have the benefit of the advance price of the paper

NOTICES.

Concert and Soiree in honor of David Ruggles. At the last quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Union Harmonic Society, held May 30th, 1841, the following preamble and resolution were manimously adopted

Whereas, our devoted friend, DAVID RUGGLES, editor and proprietor of the Mirror of Liberty, has for the last ten years consecrated his sime, talents and money to the cause of bleeding humanity; and whose instrumentality has effected the liberation of many of

instrumentality has effected the liberation of many of-our brethrea from the galling yoke of Southern bon-dage, and elevated them to the broad platform of uni-versal firedom; therefore, Resolved, That we propose to give a Concert of Sacred Music, in connection with a Soiree, on the evening of August 2d, 1841, the avails of which to be appropriated to aid our brother in the publication of the Mirror.

At a subsequent meeting, it was

Resolved, That the Concert be given in the Bel-knap street church, and the Soiree in the Association Room, and that a letter be sent inviting Mr. Ruggles to be present on the occasion.

BENJ. P. BASSETT, President BENJ. P. BASSET George Washington, Secretary. Boston, June 29th, 1841.

COURT OF INQUIRY AND DEBATING IN-STITUTE.

At a meeting held at their rooms on Thursday enning, 18th inst., the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing six months:

Benjamin Weeden, President, John J. Fatal, 1st.
William W. Rich, 2d do; Nestor P.

benjamin weeden, Fresident, John J. Fatal, 138 Vice President; William W. Rich, 2d do; Nestor P. Freeman, Secretary; Sansuel Wilson, Treasurer; Christopher R. Weeden, Solioitor General; Peter Avory, Librarian; Robert Woods, Sheriff and Crier; Orceardo C. Minot, William Felsted, Curators. Boston, July 20, 1841.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The next quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday, the 27th of July, in Chapel Hall, Acton, at precisely 10 o'clock, A. M. An earnest invitation to be present insteaded to all who love the cause of bleeding humanity, and use determined to make no compromise with slavery. All who will come shall receive, at least, a cup of cold water, and as good fare as our cheats enjoy in their prison-house of despair. Mr. Garrison and other advocates of the slave are exceeding the first tendance on of the slave are expected to give their attendance of

HARRIS COWDREY, See'ny. Acton, July 5, 1841

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, Monday, August 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, and adjourn to the 9th to accommodate our Wiends in Boston who wish to attend it. Distinguished individuals from abroad will be present at that time, when it is hoped there will be a general raily of the tried and faithful from all parts of Old Bristol.

The New-Bedford friends are prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend, and we hope the delegates will come prepared for a two days' meeting.

WN. C. COFFIN, Sec'ry, yro tem.

New Bedford, July 9.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AT NANTUCK-

A series of public anti-slavery meetings will be holden at Nantucket, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 10th of August, at 7 o'clock.
William Lloyd Garrison, and other distinguished abolitionists, are expected to participate in the pro-

Ceedings.

The friends of freedom tender their hospitality to all who may be interested to attend these meetings.

ANNA GARDNER, Secretary.

Nantucket, July 11, 1841.

STATE MEETING.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Mussachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Milbury, (Worcester County, South Division.) on Tuesday, August 17, which, it is hoped, will be fully attended, especially by the friends of liberty and equality in the western part of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Se

The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbury on Tuesday, the 17th of August, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The friends of immediate emancipation in all parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meeting.

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles of various kinds on the same day, the proceeds of which will be given to the Massachusetts and American An-

ti-Slavery Societies.

Per order of the Society,
MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

INVITATION CARD. The Millbury abolitionists would be gratified to receive to their plain hospitality, all those friends of the slave who may attend the State semi-annual and County anti-slavery meetings, to be held in this place on the 17th and 18th of August next. On the morning of the 17th, friends will be at the rail-road depot to con

duct such as may favor us with their company to our E. W. HASTINGS

Millbary, July 15th, 1841. COLLATION.

A collation in welcome of those of our anti-slavery friends who have recently returned from Hayti and Europe, will be given by the Millbury Women's A. S. Society on Wednesday exening, Aug. 18, after the close of the meetings It will, we trust, be an occasion of profit and pleasure to all. Tickets 37 1-9 cents.

E. W. HASTINGS, Cor. Sec.

The monthly concert for the enslaved will be held at No. 25 Cornhill, (up. stairs.) on Monday next, 26th inst. at 71-2 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are invited to attend. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mssachusetts Anti Slavery Society, held at their room, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston, July 2d, 1841, Parker Pills

UNION MONTHLY CONCERT.

bury was appointed an agent of the Society, during his sojourn of three months in this State.
FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres't: WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the maker of these Pills will do him the justice to say, that he is one of the last men to impose upon the public. The value of these Family Pills has been so often made manfirst, that an extended description of their virtues is hardly needed. It is of more importance to tell the public where they are to be had; and, although they public where they are to be had; and, although they are not held up as a specific for every disorder, yet they have counteracted and cured many acute and obstinate chronic diseases; and what they have already done, it is not improbable-they can do again. To uso the language of the inventor:— An early and sorrect use of these Pills, will enable every one safely and successfully to be their own physician, in all ordinary complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMUEL.

REV. B. HIBBARD'S

CARMINATIVE SALVE. This Salve relieves and cores Felons, Biles, Ulcers, Agues in the breast, Mills Cake, Ague in the face, Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, King's Evit, Stiff Nack, Whooping Cough, and Cough cocasioned by cold, together with many other painful complaints—but it is its own best trumpeter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes a great ways. Price 25 cents per box.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A PERSON, qualified for the undertaking, solicits writing of every description—such as copying legal documents, morehants' accounts, and any thing which an amanuensis may do. Please apply at the anti-slavery rooms, Nos. 25, Cornhill, and 32, Washington streets, and at the offices of Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E, Sewall, Esqrs. Boston, July 23, 1841.

COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

TOUR, NOTES on the United States of North America, during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-9-40. Just published and for sale at the Phrenological Depot 133 1-2 Washington Street by April 9. SAXTON & PEIRCE.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMUEL FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlestown, wholesale agent. Price, 59 cents per box. Where may also be had

various moral enterprises of the day, as well as b his bereaved family and a large circle of mourning

payment must be made immediately. Agents are particularly desired to forward their a ounts without delay.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, General Agent.

POETRY.

THE CHAMPIONS OF SLAVERY

BY W. H. BURLEIGH. Thy triumphs, TRUTH! shall come-when Error, Stripped of his thin disguise, shall shrink Before thy piercing eye, with terror, And back into his caverns slink Abashed and humbled-though his brow Right haughtily is lifted now, And many a willing devotee Before his alter bends the knee, Meanly exulting to be known

As Falsehood's chosen champion. Such are the men, oh God! who turn The pages of thy volume over-Not of its blessed truths to learn-But haply if they may discover Some separate text, some little clause, To prop Oppression's failing cause, Sanction the trampling of thy laws, And wrest the poor man's right away-Blind leaders of the blind are they ! Impious blasphemers! who would plunder Jehovah of his attributes,

That they may keep the bondman under, Yoked in with dumb and senseless brutes Yet, while with blood their garments drip, They worship God with perjured lip-And mark! the sanctimonious eve. The lifted hand, the brazen brow, As to the poor black man they cry, Off! I am holier than thou!

Such are the men who, lost to shame, And deaf to mercy, dare to frame Mischief by law, to turn away The needy from his right, and make, At Slavery's beck, for Slavery's sake, The merciful a prey! For evil deeds in christian lands! Profaning with their very breath The name of Freedom, while they swear To make her weal, in life and death, Their own peculiar care. Perjured and false! Yea-thrice forsworn! The tyrant's tool !- the good man's scorn !

What! shall we crush our sympathies. And strangle pity in its birth-And, beedless of the poor man's cries, As from the scourge and chain he flies, Harden our hearts and close our eves; And thrust him from our home and hearth. At their demand, whose lying lips Boast of democracy and-whips Serviles! still prompt at Slavery's beck To bend the knee and bow the neck. Or, hound-like, press upon the track Of him who haply may have broke From his worn neck the tyrant's yoke, And drag him to his bondage back ! No! till our lips are sealed in deuth, We'll speak with unabated breath

Till in his place of guilty power, Trembles the despot of the hour-Trembles the haughty evil-doer! And bursting from Oppression's thraft, Proudly the dark-browed slave shall claim In Freedom's consecrated name, The rights that God hath given to all !

For God and for his trampled poor !

From the Liverpool Mercury. COTTON AND CORN.

A DIALOGUE. The following elever lines, by Mr. Themas Moor are so peculiarly appropriate at this crisis, that, al-though we believe they have already appeared twice in the Mercury, we shall offer no apology for their

Said COTTON to CORN t'other day, As they met and exchanged a salute-(Squire CORN in his cabriolet, Poor COTTON, half famished, on foot;) Great squire, if it isn't uncivil,

To hint at starvation before you. Look down on a hungry poor devil, And give him some BREAD I implore you! Quoth CORN, then, in answer to COTTON,

Perceiving he meant to make free,
LOW FELLOW, you've surely forgotten The distance between you and me To expect that we, Peers of high birth,

Should waste our illustrious acres, For no other purpose on earth,
Than to FATTEN CURSED CALICO MA-

That Bishops to bobbins should bend, Should stoon from their benches' sublimity ! What! SPINNERS and WEAVERS befriend, CONTEMPTIBLE DEALERS in Dimity ?

No ; VILE MANUFACTURER, ne'er harbor A hope to be FED AT OUR BOARDS; Base offspring of ARKWRIGHT the barber. What CLAIM can you have upon LORDS? No; thanks to the taxes and debt,

And the triumph of paper o'er guineas, Our race of Lord Jemmies as yet, May dety your whole rabble of JENNIES!

So saying, whip, crack, and away, Went CORN in his CAB thro' the throng, So madly, I heard them alt say, Squire CORN would be DOWN before long.

Loss of the President. We quote the following lines on the supposed loss of the President, from a London paper. They are from the pen of Mrs. Edward Thomas: Proud heads must bow, and noble eyes must weep Joy lose its smile, and beauty lose its blush ;-And mirth and laughter, twins of gladness, keep Upon their buoyancy a solemn hush -For he" they've waited for so long in vain, Comes not to glad them with his youthful form. No! no! he sleeps serene beneath the main; Another victim to the ocean storm ! The last faint hope hath died within her breast-Still is the mother† prostrate on her knees, With upraised hands in agony comprest, Wildly upbraiding th' unpitying seas. Nor rank-nor wealth-nor title now impart

One charm, to blunt the arrow of despair; -Death mocks at earthly gauds !- his fateful dart Levels the great with meanest sons of care. Nor she alone-but humbler hearts now mourn With grief intense-with agony as deep, There site the widow,! lonely and forlorn And here her new-made orphans frantic weep O gallant ship! how many bearts beat high When first thou proudly rode th' Atlantic wave, How brightly hope illumin'd every eye, Now quenched forever in a timeless grave!

In midst of life ' we are indeed ' in death.' Oh! pause, ye thoughtless, pause at this with fear Ye are the doom'd perchance to yield life's breath; Ye are the doom'd to seek the earliest bier ! Live, then, as if the sentence had gone forth, Dear to each Christian's heart, but most to thine :

(Not, not as coming from a God of wrath,) But one of love, and mercy most divine *Lord Fitzroy George Charles Lennox. †The Duchess of Richmond. †Mrs. Power and family.

Lines inscibed on the back of a bank bill. Thy love bath taken life away; Thy love the soul destroys— Now may each treasure thou shalt buy Lead men to Heavenly joys. Go from my hand-entice no more That you my love may gain; Go learn the simple, feed the poor,

And ease the sufferer's pain.

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Non-Resistant. Non-Resistance in Vermont.

STAFFORD, June 28, 1841

Our enterprise is onward among the Green Mountains. Opposition is deep and malignant. They show that they hate non-resistance with perfect hatred, and try all possible means to block up my way. and prevent the people from hearing. Here they denounce me as an infidel; there, as an atheist. denounce me as an innue; there, as an amers.

Now as an emissary of Satan, and now as a perfectionist; at one time as an advocate of all sin, and
at another as a man who holds that man ought to
live without any sin. Now as an ultra abolitionist, and now as opposed to abolition. So they go, suit-ing their charges to the state of mind in those to whom they speak. Yet the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God is making progress—the non-resist-ing Saviour is received and followed.

Since my last, I have lectured three times in Randolph, three times in East-Bethel, and three times in this town. Many have heard, and gladly, and have confessed, as Gerrit Smith does, that 'Christmanty is opposed to violence.' Yet they cannot carry it out in the present state of the world. I have also attended two non-resistance conventions in this State. The official doings of the first were published in the last Non-Resistant. The opposers were not satisfied with the first, and wished another in the same place, (West Brookfield.) Another was to put down the principle. I offered the following to put down the principle. I offered the following to put down the principle. I offered the following to put down the principle. I offered the following to put down the principle. I offered the following the principle of the pr

Resolved, That the military system is a system of MURDER: and that to take part in the militia, or enlist in the army or navy, or in any way to countenance and support the system, is to countenance and support MURDER, and be guilty of innocent

This was discussed all one day-some 150 persons present and the opponents brought forward

That the military power is essential to the exist-ence of our civil and religious institutions, and ought to be sustained by every citizen and Christ-

ought to be sustained by every citizen and Christian.

This was substituted and discussed the second day. I took down some seventy-five arguments advanced by the military partizans in favor of the war principle and system. They met the question fairly—holding up Jesus Christ as the great Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the U. States—declaring that the spirit of '76, that presided over Bunker Hill, Bennington, Crown Point, and the spirit that animated our Puritan fathers to butcher the Indians and take the country, was the essential spirit and element of Christianity. They said that Christianity had always flourished best when protected by military power; and brought France to prove it, declaring that France to Christianity had always flourished best when protected by mi'itary power; and brought France to prove it, declaring that France was redeened from infidelity by the military system of Bonaparte. They took the ground, that the military spirit and skill in military matters were essential to a christian character! They declared that God, our common Father, was plessed to see his abilitary had been always to see his abilitary but the common father. Father, was pleased to see his children butchering each other, and that he encouraged them in the bloody work; and that ministers ought to preach up the military spirit and system, and that I should be

damned for opposing it.
Such was the course of opposition. The military Such was the course of opposition. The military system was held up as a gospel institution, and that we, to walk in the steps of Christ, must possess the martial spirit, and perfect ourselves in the science of man-killing. This is no caricature, but a faint picture of the spirit of the opposition. They got into the spirit of their cause. Such are the views of of man-killing. This is no caricature, but a faint picture of the spirit of the opposition. They got into the spirit of their cause. Such are the views of the clergy and ecclesiastical organizations of our country and of Christendom. They hold up the military system as a gospel institution, and make out the Prince of Peace to be the military chieflain of this world. Can you wonder that I renounce such men and such combinations of men as the deadliest foes to Christ and his peaceful kingdom? If 'Jesus was a non-resistant,' then they blaspheme his holy name. If he was a military character, and an advocate of the man-killing principle and system, then are non-resistants blasphemers. Here I join issue with them. The military system is a Christian institution, or it is not. Christ was a bloody warrior, or he was not. All the advocates of armed resistance, as a matter of right and duty, take the ground that Christ was a military hero—the promoter of the military system, and that military power is of God. Non-resistants days it. They are easily and the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the perfect transparency of his character, his sound judgment, and well-balanced mind, the peculiar ador and tenderness of his persent his holy developed in his history.

But more than this passing notice is due to his indomitable energy. Not one man in ten thousand would have prosecuted an enterprise so little resistance, as a matter of right and duty, take the ground that Christ was a military hero—the promoter of the military system, and that military power is of God. Non-resistants deny it. They are enemies to the kingdom of heaven, or we are. They reject Christ, or we do. They dethrone God, or we do. On this issue, alone, will I meet the adversaries of non-resistance. I will not fellowship as a disciple of Jesus, the man whose trade is human butchery, or who advocates and supports the bloody system. Would Christ? Can they be members of the cause, despaired, and began, one stand aloof; but he clung still to the helm with a grasp stronger than ever, and steered his ship in the very teeth of wind and tide. Often have I seen him anxious for the cause; but never could I detect the slightest symptom of wavering in his purpose. That was unalterable. He had nailed his flag to the mast; and, had he been left entirely alone on board, I verily believe he would have quitted his post.

All this energy was interwoven with qualities. All this energy was interwoven with qualities

Military System. Fines. Imprisonment for conscience

nds them to love They love their or in defiance of the authority of a military govern-ment, dare to think it impossible to kill those whom they love. They think it impossible to shoot and stab their love and forgiveness into men's hearts—this sole aim was reform, thorough, evangelical and losson which our properties of the sole aim was reform, thorough, evangelical and stab their love and forgiveness into men's hearts a lesson which our Reverends, Doctors of Divinity, and expounders of theology have not yet learned and which the watchmen on our salvation citadel do not see. A travelling court martial is now going about here from town to town, fleecing the young men out of their money, and dragging their bodies to jail in utter contempt of the rights of conscience, to jail in utter contempt of the rights of conscience, as secured in the Constitution. But it is assumed in Vermont, as in all other States, that the Constitution must be the conscience of the people, as far as it goes. But the militia system in Vermont will soon slumber beside the system in Massachusetts. May it soon be handed over to death and oblivion. It is a gory, bloody, murdering mouster. a gory, bloody, murdering monster

Captain Patridge

temner of Christianity, in sustaining the military system. But with all this influence in its favor, the

sistance on the ballot box. Those who affect to believe that war is wrong, and to the for military men to military offices, are becoming a hissing and a byword. Quicker the better. They are traitors to their principles—a reproach to the cause of peach, the propose of the rest. I have no regard for the sincerity or integrity of that

Penal Codes.

There are EIGHTEEN crimes punishable with DEATH in the revised statutes of Massachusetts. I. Murder. 2. Murder in a duel out of the State 3. Accessory in such a duel. 4. Robbery, being armed with deadly weapons. 5. Rape. 6. Burning a dwelling-house in the night. 7. Burglary, being armed. 8. Sedition. 9. Not suppressing sedition. 10. Desertion. 11. Advising desertion. 12. Misbehaving before an enemy. 13. Abandoning post or colors to plunder. 14. Making known or falsifying the watchword. 15. Forcing a safeguard. 16. Harboring or relieving an enemy. 17. Corresponding with an enemy. 18. Compelling a commander to surrender. [Revised Statutes Mass. See chap. 12, see's 137, 138, and chap. 125 and 126. Such is the government of Massachusetts, as deviced the school and the family, through all the established channels of influence over the popular mind, to leaven the whole community with such principles as would ere long banish war from every and blest with the light of the gospel.

Shall we pause here to inquire how much this admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case admirable reformer accomplished? It is impossible to tell precisely, because the nature of the case

lineated on paper. God says- Thou SHALT NOT kill. God says—'Love your enemy'; and if he hunger, feed him, and if he thirst, give him drink. Massachusetts says—if you do harbor, relieve, and comfort your enemy, as God commands, we will hang you. The clergy and the churches take sides with the State against God. All fighting against God

PURITANISM. Penal Power in Man.

PURITANISM. Penal Power in Man.

The following were defined as crimes by the Puritans in Massachusetts in 1646. Penalty—Banishment. 1. Denying the immortality of the soul. 2. Denying the resurrection of the dead. 3. Denying that there are any sins to be repented of in the regenerate. 4. Denying that any thing done by the outer man is a sin. 5. Denying that Christ gave himself a ransom for sin. 6. Affirming that we are justified by works. 7. Denying the morality of the fourth command. 8. Condemning the baptism of infants. 9. Leaving the congregation during the performance of said ordinance. 10. Denying the ordinance of the magistracy. 11. Denying the sident to make war. 12. Denying the right of the magistrate to punish violations of the first table.

Crimes of Quakers in 1658, punished with Banish-Crimes of Quakers in 1658, punished with Banish

ment on pain of DEATH by Massachusetts.

1. Changing received customs. 2. Refusing civil respect to equals. 3. Refusing reverence to superiors. (Wouldn't take BATS off.) 4. Undermining authority of civil government. 5. Destroying the order of the churches. 6. Speaking evil of dignitics. 7. Representing magistrates and ministers. nities. 7. Reproaching magistrates and ministers

'If any negro or mulatto shall presume to smile or strike any person of the English or other Christ-ian nation, such negro or mulatto shall be SEVERELY WHIPPED, at the DISCRETION of the Justices before laws of Mass, in 1705, p. 148.

'Apprentices, servants and negroes not to DRINK, and TIPPLE at all, without an order from their masers! Penalty 10 shillings.'—[Province Laws of ters! Penalty 10 s Mass., 1698, p. 314.

MISCELLANY.

From the Advocate of Peace. Eulogy on William Ladd. BY GEORGE C. BECKWITH.

[CONCLUDED.] But time, if not ability, fails me to give a full portrait of our departed leader. He had a rich cluster, a rare combination of excellences as a men, a Christian and a reformer. His moral courage, his independence and decision, his energy and perseverance, his disinterestedness, self-denial and self-sacrifice, his candor and fairness, his childlike sim-

All this energy was interwoven with qualities which served to disarm opposition, and conciliate kindness and confidence. His honesty, his candor, The young men in this State are beginning to do as they did in Massachusetts. They pay no regard to warnings to the muster field, to study the art of MKRDER. As a matter of principle, they stay away. Vermont is dragging her noblest sons to prisonfor what? Solely because they utterly refuse to learn to shoot and stab those whom Christ commands them to lare. They love their enemies and open their hearts to his appeals. They had no open their hearts to his appeals. They had no open their hearts to his appeals. dread, no suspicion of his influence. ists on both extremes some of their hottest fires, he felt that he must have found it. In his principles, he was sufficiently radical; but in his movements, Still teaches the science of human slaughter in Norwich, near by where I now am. He does all he can to convince people that God made his children to kill each other as they deem proper, and to instruct them in the science of cutting human throats. He is sustained by the political and religious influence of this region. The clergy, while they affect to shun non-resistance, because they say it leads to instruct them of the clergy is the same than the science of cutting human throats. He was sufficiently radical; but in his movements, he was strongly conservative. He was decided, yet movements and conciliatory. He took things by the smooth handle. He would not attempt to force was strongly conservative. He was decided, yet movements, he was strongly conservative. He was decided, yet movement to condition to cond length of any reform; but, like the great Reformer from heaven, he led them along, step by step, as satman-killing school drags heavily. The valorous isfactory light beamed upon their path. Such was the course his own mind had taken; and thus had Voting. Ballot Box.

Men are beginning to see the bearing of non-resistance on the ballot box. Those who affect to behe secured what he could, and waited patiently for

member of the American Peace Society, or of that Quaker, who, professing to believe that all wars are contrary to the spirit and teachings and example of Christ, will vote for Congressmen, Presidents and Governors, which are military offices, and in filling which they must consent to be clothed with war-making power. Such men are not honest when they call Christ the Prince of Peace, and profess to be his followers. Let them cease to denounce war as wrong, or cease to elect men to military offices and invest them with man-killing power.—Christian principle first—human machinery second; and let none avow himself a non-resistant or a peace man, or a Quaker, till he is prepared to lay suffrage, the ballot-box, under this military government, on the altar of Christ.

Penal Codes.

was peace; and with this he did not confound a variety of foreign questions touching civil or domestic government. His sole aim was the abolition of war; government. His sole aim was the abolition of war; government. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of the sole porential war hat he abolition of war; dovernment. His sole aim was the abolition of the solicitors of conflict among werent. His so the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, or of was peace; and with this he did not confound a va-

some kindred spirit, scarce a man could be found in Mr. Joseph Sturge and the Corn-Laws. This gensome kindred spirit, scarce a man could be found in all Christendom that did not plead for the right, the necessity, and even the glory of war. History recorded its exploits; poetry chanted its praises; even the pulpit justified and eulogized it; and thus did the utmost fascinations of genius, art and wealth conspire to throw a mantle of gilded delusion over its mass of abominations. The general tone is now changed, or fast changing. Public opinion is indeed bad enough still; but it has begun to rebuke and suppress such absurdities. It is on the whole subject widely different from what it was half or even quarter of a century ago. The late Dr. Worcester, after writing his Solemn Review of the Custom of War, could hardly find a bookseller willing to risk the publication of a work so far in advance of the community; but that very tract, adopted by to risk the publication of a work so far in advance of the community; but that very tract, adopted by the friends of peace in both hemispheres, and scattered to the number perhaps of half a million over the four quarters of the globe, is little, if at all, above the present standard of opinion in our own country. Mr. Ladd found few ministers in the habit of preaching on peace as on repentance or faith; but now hundreds, if not thousands, among us are accustomed thus to plead the cause in a way the most effective of all others. Then few pulpits were open to its advocacy; now scarcely one is refused, and none without such apologies as prove the altered tone of feeling through the community. The cause has at length won its way to its proper place among also the passengers were more or less injured. none without such apologies as prove the affects tone of feeling through the community. The cause has at length won its way to its proper place among the instrumentalities at work for the world's entire the cause also had his back and shoulder severely bruised, and shoulder severely bruised, and the passengers were more or less injured. One of the seamen lost was an Irishman, the other a property of the passengers were more or less injured. One of the seamen lost was an Irishman, the other a property of the passengers were more or less injured. has at length won its way to be true the instrumentalities at work for the world's entire and thorough conversion to God. It has now 'a local habitation, and a name.' It has become a household word. It has gone to the fireside, into halls of legislation, into seminaries of learning from the high est to the lowest. The ruler has heard of it, and he passes resolves in its favor; the preacher, and he instructor, and he teaches it to his pupils; the parent, and he commends it to his children; the people at and he commends it to his children; the people at hear and he gone and they are at length beginning to inquire, and Col. Wallace, at a Mr. Wimberly's, in Kentyland Col. Wallace, at a Mr. Wimberly's can be calculated to the Charles of the Interior Research Post.

Atrocious Murder. The Clarksville, Tenn Chronic Post.

Atrocious Murder. The Clarksville, Tenn passes resolves in its favor; the preacher, and he inculcates it; the printer, and he publishes it; the instructor, and he teaches it to his pupils; the parent, and he commends it to his children; the people at large, and they are at length beginning to inquire, and read, and talk about it. Every where is the large, and they are at length beginning to inquire, and read, and talk about it. Every where is the large, and they are at length beginning to inquire, and read, and talk about it. Every where is the large, and they are at length beginning to inquire, and read, and two brothers named Manning. The unhappy and two brothers named Manning. leaven at work more or less. Some of the best and strongest influences in the community are now on its side; and, should this progress continue only half the whole war system might in a single generation be superseded through Christendom by substitutes far more effectual than the sword for all purposes of

This was the aim of our departed reformer; and millions yet unborn shall bless his name. A patriot lately fell, and a nation mourned; but long after the name of Harrison shall have faded from the memory of men, will that of Ladd brighten into new and everincreasing glory, as the benefactor of a world through all coming ages. War may chisel the name of its modern demi-god on his mausoleum of marble or brass; but the peacemaker of Minot shall outlive even the Corsican soldier whose insatiate ambition drank the blood of more than five millions of his fellow-men. The friend of God and man sleeps with his fathers; but never shall the influences he set at work cease to operate till they shall accomplish the blessed consummation of laws, and courts, and christian principles applied to nations as now to individuals; never till the wholesale butchers of mankind, the chief idols of a world's admiration for fifty centuries, shall be consigned to universal, everlasting infamy; never till the whole war-

shall be forever abandoned as the relic of a blind and barbarous paganism; never till 'swords shall every where be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks, and all nations shall cease even from learning the art of war any more.' That day will come, for God hath promised it;

and, when it does come, the spirit of our departed friend will find his eulogy written with a pencil of sunbeams in the character and condition of a renovated world. Never, while on earth, did he seem for a moment to regret any of his benefactions, or toils, or sacrifices for this object; and, as he bends from his throne above to watch its onward progress age after age, and sees one nation after another sheathing the sword forever, and the warring elements of a thousand generations hushed into per-petual peace, and all the millions of our race, as children of a common Father, as followers of the same Redeemer, rejoicing evermore in the sweet and nanowed reciprocities of a universal brother-hood, O, how will the glorified peacemaker then bless his God anew for the privilege of once toiling on earth in a cause destined to such glorious re-sults!

ITEMS. Fourth of July Accidents.

We said yesterday that we had not yet heatd of a single accident, on the anniversary of Independence, occasioned by the bursting or premature discharge of cannon. We must now tell a different story.

A young man named Thompson, about 18 years of age, employd in the foundary of Mr. Johnson, in Westville, lost his right arm yesternay morning about 4 o'clock, by the discharge of a small swivel, which he had made the week previous. He was using paper for wadding, instead of woollen, and was ramming it down, when it went off, mangling his hand in a shocking manner. Drs. Knight and Jewett were in immediate attendance, and amputation was performed.— New-Haven Register

New-Haven Register.

At Ware, Mass., George Latham, 13 years old, son of the Rev. Mr. Latham, Methodist minister of that village, was instantly killed by the bursting of a field piece. At the 18th discharge the cannon bursts and a piece weighing about 20lbs., struck young Latham, and instantly deprived him of life. No other person was injured. On examination of the cannon, a flaw was discovered, extending several inches.—Northampton Democrat. ton Democrat.

Late on the afternoon of Monday, as seven persons

Late on the afternoon of Monday, as seven persons belonging to the corps of National Blues of Holmesburg, were about to return to Bustleton after parade, in a wagon, having gone but a short distance, an explosion of a quantity of powder contained in a keg took place, which dreadfully injured two of them, named George and John Gliberson; the former so seriously as to leave no hope of his recovery. It appears that they were not all aware that there was powder in the wagon. The explosion took place by five dropped from a segar in the possession of one of the Gilbersons.—Phil. North American.

A lad lost his leg, at Pawtucket, on Monday, by carelessly discharging a small cannon.

relessly discharging a small cannon. At Saybrook, Conn., Wm. H. Lynde was so At Saybroo k, Conn., Wm. H. Lynde was so severely injured by the bursting of a cannon that he survived but two hours from the time of the occurrence of the accident. The circumstances of the death, as stated in the New-Haven Herald, were as follows:

Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passen as stated in the New-Haven Herald, were as follows:— Some persons were firing a cannon, in the main street, near the Episcopal church, when having loaded it heavily, and it being suggested that the wad was not rammed home, they prudently declined to touch it of, and were conversing, about applying a slow match to dischorge it, when Mr. Lynde, passing by in a wagon, stopped and offered to apply the match, which he did, the first time unsuccessfully, but a second attempt and were conversing, about applying a slow match to discherge it, when Mr. Lynde, passing by in a wagen, stopped and offered to apply the match, which he did, the first time unsuccessfully, but a second attempt succeeded. The cannon burst in many pieces, one of which struck Mr. Lynde on the right side, breaking his right arm, and driving the ribs into the lungs. He survived the accident but about two hours. Such are the fruits of foolish temerity. Mr. L. has left a wife and children to lament his untimely death.

Accident.—The National anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at Brewerton, on Friday last, at which, we regret to learn, one of the gunners was horribly mangled, by the permature discharge of the cannon.**—Syracuse Sentinet.

From the Journal of Commerce Messrs. Editors—I send you a recapitulation of the rotes taken in the House of Representatives, June 14, on motion of Mr. Farnance, loco, to reconsider a solution adopting the rules of the last session, exiding the 21st. It will be seen that, although motion was carried, it was nevertheless no great or pliment to Mr. Wisse after all his taiking.

Ayes—Whigs from slave States

23 no great co

do " free States Locos " " " do " slave States Nays-Whigs from slave States do "free States Locos "Mr. Parmenter, Mass. 2 - 104Mr. Cooper, Pa.

Here to Cook Green Peas. The common method cooking this delicious vegetable, by boiling in water, a nearly destructive to its flavor, at least so says a ady who has sent us the following method of prepar-ing them for the table, which, after experience, we lady who has sent us the following method of preparing them for the table, which, after experience, we must add is a great improvement: Place in the bottom of your sauce-pan or boiler, several of the outtom of your sauce-pan or boiler, several of the outside leaves of head sallad—put your peas in the dish with two ounces of butter in proportion to half a peck of peas—cover the pan or boiler close, and place it over the fire—in thirty minutes they are ready for the table. They can either be seasoned in the pan or after taken out. Water extracts nearly all the delicious quality of the green pea, and is as fatal to their flavor as it is destructive to a mad dog.

Boston and Portland. By taking the Eastern rail strongest influences in the community are now on its side; and, should this progress continue only half a century longer, public sentiment would hardly tolerate another appeal to arms among nations calling themselves Christians. Already has the cause undoubtedly prevented many a war; it is showing the world how to avoid all war; and, would the friends of God and man rally in its support as they should, the whole war system might in a single generation be superseded through Christendom by substitutes far more effectual than the sword for all purposes of of the shore and Pertland. By taking the Eastern railroad cars at 12 o'clock, passengers can now arrive at road cars at 12 o'clock, und reach Portland, by steamboat, at 7 or 7 1-2 o'clock, thus making the whole passage in 7 hours, for only \$2. This is certainly the most rapid and agreeable route from Boston to Portland, as you avoid the dangers of Cape. Ann, and go through by daylight, and within a sione's throw of the shore. A first-rate steamer, built expressly for a sea bont, runs between Portsmouth and Portland, under the command of Captain Brown, one of the oldest and most experienced steamboat comof the oldest and most experienced steamboat manders in New-England.

Daring Robbery. A hand-bill from the office of the Salisbury (Mass.) Manufacturing Company announces that the counting room of said Company was broken open on the 7th inst. and robbed of sixteen thousand dollars, all of which was in bills of the Merchants Bank of Salem, of the denominations of 10s, 5s, 2s and 1s. The sum stolen comprises a large proportion of the whole circulation of the Bank. A reward of \$500 is offered for such information as will lead to a recov

Framere The St Louis Republican says that Enormous The St Louis Republican says that one mercantile house in that city, in the course of its business, paid last year upwards of \$15,000 on exchange. On this the editor well remarks: 'Who pays this in the end? Why, the Consumer—the farmer, the mechanic. Merchants who are obliged to pay the enormous exchanges now demanded for eastern funds, are by no means going to sell goods at the same prices, as if exchange be what it was what the United States Bank was in successful operation.'

Murderous Assault. A negro man named Andrew day tried before the Judges of the Inferior Court, for an assault made upon Mr. John Clark, on the 11th June, with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Ver-

June, with a occasive weather with the diet, Guilty.

The negro was sentenced to receive 39 lashes each day on five different days, and to be sent out of the State. His owner giving bonds in the sum of \$500, which are forfeited if he does not leave Savannah within 24 hours after receiving his last whipping.— Savannah Republican.

Melancholy. We learn from the Portland Advertiser, that on Wednesday afternoon, two lads, Howard M. and Melvin W. aged 11 and 8 years, sons of whither they went for the purpose of swimming. They attempted to cross the canal—one upon the back of the other—when they both sunk in a depth of water of about four feet, and before assistance could be rendered, both were drowned.

The search for pirates among the islands at the mouth of the Mississippi, has led to a number of dis-coveries of another kind, among which is the follow-

on a lone island, Capt Taylor found a suspiciou looking chap, and his mistress, dressed in male at tire. They were brought up to the Balize, and or examination, it was found that the lady was the wife of a resident of New-Orleans.

It appears from an official statement, that there are upwards of 170,000 women servants in London and the immediate neighborhood; of which number 12,-000 to 18,000 are always out of place or changing

DOW and JACKSON. (SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC KNAPP,) BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS,

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Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short
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Boston, 1840.—15tf.

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality. A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slavery National and State Conventions on this subject.
G. W. F. Mellen. This day published, and for by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1.2 Washington- st.

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gers to railroads, &c. May 14.

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HOUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Peiro March 19.

GERMAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS. FOR 1841, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale. ARTH-DIRVEY LARIES 101 FORE A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, about 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-tip ca Plain, between the meeting house and to delightful situation; it being the generous C. Gore to the Mussachusets Auti-Slavery

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A. S. JORDAN.

(11)

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Fashious for 1841.

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April 16.

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ictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Vit the Holy Land. Second series.

the Holy Land. Second series.

When the first series of these 'illustration' peared, we felt constrained, from a cursor glue them, to recommend them to attention. For all yet convinced that the recommendation was prure. Some of our brother editors have spike them disparagingly, and not without reaso, with equal justice might we speak lightly of conume ever prepared by human skill. No work of its perfect. So far as we know, there is no evident of its design in the compiler of these illustrations. of ill design in the compiler of these ill nor has be dealt unfairly with other auth his purchasers or readers. And if he has hiddelines in his selection of subjects and piets he might have been, in the opinion of his cuic he stands in no very singular prescament. We he that never fails in judgment? Our opinion utility of this made of diffusing knowledge affil ble is unchanged. A multitude of readers a tracted by the 'pictorial illustrations' to sale contain a west amount of bibical information accessible only to a very limited class in the edge, to the edification of believers, and the sion of infidels. We could wish that the 'second ries' at least, were placed in every family lib

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tock, Waterloo; — Charles Marriott, Hudson.
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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remittances by idail.— A Postmaster may cities money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and frank etter if written by himself.

Agents who remit money should slways design nate the persons to whom it is to be credited;

Henry W. William T THE ANTI-SLAVER P To whom all remit letters addressed, relati

THE LIB

of the paper.
TERMS.—\$2 50 p rance; or \$3 00 at the electric and community Apvertisements me inserted three times for 2 TNOTE.—Mr. ISAAC aving transferred his inte o Mr. Garbison, for two y 1840, the pecuniary

ittee, consisting of the first Jackson, Samuel Pitte, Edwart Quincy, Wir WM. LLOYD GARR VOL. XI.---

ENGL From the Ipswich America

numerous public nucil Chamber, Town ouncil Chamber, Town
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See the meeting were Mr. Remend expressed ents for the meeting wer redition. He then proc-hat had appeared in the ay, it was known that the e cause he advocated; a at that opposition, not of ho were professedly of t ent, and to an untimely a few. If it had not be used a more comfortable we been provided. (Heat maself were the advocates after the sectarianism of any sort society which had as high ion, the sympathy, and cople, as any other socie and if a proper opportunity as and himself, this won every one who favoured heers.) Under the circ that the best plan

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Mr. Collins said he stor

e advocate of liberty in it

posed to slavery where d cheers.) It had been ate for the cause of fre s come to the shores of forefathers, for the sa and, and still continued sition to the great prin-hich were embodied in the atiments of the society eling of hostility he four professed friends of lib is place with letters fr gentleman here, reques mond and himself an in Thomas Clarkson. A nd had corresponded written him a note stat en exceedingly overwood ek or two they would be use at Playford. He, M introduction which he h Chelmsford, to the gentl ressed in Ipswich, wh could have no sympath er, begged him by all me , as he had been overw irectly to leave the pla mediately this gentlema , and five hours afterw the gentleman, saying receive him and Mr. R they went there, they mue, and keep out of sight the ss the Atlantic : and t on that upon the same p vocating the principles ald consent; they could be their mouths shut. (C once met on the thrends of abolition in this representatives of a se presented the first ned in America, wh 00,000 and circulated b licals, throwing them

ten the public min very. He repeated ety, they were met on ed friends of abolition in y could not sympathise cumstances, they felt c umstances, they felt c npathise with them—(a) ands of God, as the friends of liberty, would re-Ir. Francis, surgeon, in a assigned why Mr. Cla in the character of de in the character of displaying the Anti-Slavery Society. If. Collins: There had the collins: There had the collins: There had the collins: There had been few friend that slavery face to face position that presented it olitionist in America ward; his property, his lift at the disposal of a (tear.) The individual to establed the mind of the estalled the mind of the mexicon with other indicated. R. D. Alexander received subject drop, he imme which a reply was given which a reply was given uld not be received as d uld say, however, and le to do so, for he could

good man's name exces. Clarkson wrote them conditionally, without sa ing delegates or not, req e; and the reception to Mr. Clarkson, by him: er cherished in their mi ance—they could not have adness. And Mr. Clarks is, but aided them in the a, but aided them in the beers.) The friends her derstand the nature of the There were a few about a committed thems acted under the influtyism; and ivism; and when the r droversy were explained activersy were explained to give a verdict presented, and which co ght say the uhole, of the United States. (Cheer The Ex-Mayor suggested in the hall the following build adjourn. Mr. Prancis had put the , it would appear sor arkson should refuse merican Anti-Slaver

onths ago, he received Mr. Remond: So far as to clarkson were conce to conce the concern and the coly respectively. The color of the